The Courier-Journal.

VOL. 33---WHLOE NO. 1,292. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1871. NEW SERIES NO. 8.

WEEKLY EDITION.

FOREIGN.

Another Crisis Imminent in France.

MacMahon on the Army of the Empire.

An Orleanist Coup d'Etat Threatened.

Movement Against Papal Influence in Germany.

More Orange Rioting in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug. 13.—The excitement in Londonderry has not abated. To-day a large number of apprentices, consisting for the great part of boys from twelve to eighteen years of age, arranged an Orange demonstration. They were headed by Johnstone, member of Parliament, and Mr. Rea, of Belfast. The apprentices attempted to form a procession in violation of the proclamation issued by the authorities. The police, aided by a detachment of troops, interfered amid the yells and cheers of Roman Catholics. Stones were thrown by Protestants at one another and the police and military. The riot act was read without producing any effect upon the apprentices. The cavalry and police, then charged, and scattered the crowds. Several were injured, but none killed. A number of arrests have taken place, and order is completely restored.

Awful Calamity---Four Hundred Persons Engulphed by the Sea.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A dreadful calamity has visited the small island of Togolanda, in the Indian archipelago, about fifty miles northeast of the Island of Celebes. An outburst of the the volcano of Ruwang was accompanied by convulsion of the sea, and a wave forty yards in hight swept human beings, cattle and horses from the island. The number of persons engulphed is reported at four hundred and sixty.

Apollo Bettered, Prussians and Citizens in Shrewsbury.

LONDON, August 13.—A dispatch from Strasbourg states that disturbances have occurred there between Prussian troops and the inhabitants. Much animosity is shown by the inhabitants towards the troops. Many attacks are made on them without opportunity for reprisal. A number of Prussian troops became involved in a quarrel with several inhabitants, a fight ensued, during which a number belonging to both parties were killed and wounded.

Disagreement Between France and Prussia.

It is stated on authority that serious disagreements have arisen between the French and German Governments with reference to the Frankfort peace negotiations. The present difficulties are likely to lead to further complications, which may result in a suspension of the treaty of peace negotiated between the two Governments at Frankfort.

Views of the Ex-Emperor.

NEW YORK, August 15.—A gentleman just returned from Europe, where he has been in intimate social relations with the French imperial family, informs an interviewer of the morning papers that Napoleon believes in his early restoration; that the Government of Thiers is doomed; that Gambetta must die a death, at this time, would be followed by another civil war. Gambetta is looked upon as an ambitious, intriguing, able man, but unsafe to trust through the United States, when he is a little older. The imperial family receive the attentions of the royalty and nobility of England. There are now two parties in France—the Imperialists and the Red Republicans. The Bourbons are powerless. The European diplomats abroad favor Napoleon's return, believing that his restoration would keep in subjection the disorderly element in the French, which now constantly menace Europe.

England in Trouble.

It is also stated that England is threatened with serious revolutionary trouble, and it is believed that a republican form of Government will fail to satisfy the demands of the people.

The Terrible Famine Over.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Advices from Bombay report that the famine in Persia had entailed dreadful suffering on the inhabitants of that country. In Ispahan public shops were opened selling camel's, asses', dog's, and cat's flesh, and yet from seventy to eighty persons died daily. People were about selling their children. In Kasaan and Kome, cities where corn formerly abounded, people had been caught cutting down trees for food. In Koracsan 18,000 men had been swept off, and the survivors used to rake up corpses for food. On July 31, Mr. Allison, Charge d'Affairs at Teheran, who had confirmed the statements of sufferings by famine, said the only response from the English for information as to the extent of this famine. The famine is over, but provisions are very dear.

Excitement in Paris---The Army for the Empire---An Orleanist Coup d'Etat Imminent---Thiers Unpopular.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Advices from Paris say the city is excited, and the situation is threatening. Trouble is apprehended from various sources. To-day is the fete of Napoleon I., and the air is full of rumors that the army will revolt against the Versailles Assembly. declare MacMahon regent and demand the empire. Peopie are leaving Paris in a stampede. Some believe that the Orleanists' scheme is ripe for a coup d'etat, being pushed by the opposition to make Thiers a permanent Executive, which, it is feared, would establish a government not monarchical. Thiers has no friends. He is hooted by Republicans, Royalists and Imperialists alike. A crisis is approaching.

Bismarck Against the Papacy.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Advices received from London state that Bismarck has commenced a vigorous campaign against the papacy, and as the first blow, has declared in Parliament aid in his official gazette that he regards the Ultramontane Church as hostile to the State; has broken off all relations with it not purely political, and has dissolved the Catholic department of the Ministry of Purity of Worship. He is instigating for the establishment of an orthodox Catholic party, which is the name applied to the opponents of infallibility, and is actively supporting Dr. Dollinger in Munich, where the Doctor, though excommunicated, has just been elected, by a vote of 54 to 6, Rector of the University. It has been announced that the Ultramontane organs of that State treat Catholics as persons who are inhibited from rejecting the infallibility dogma.

Trouble Between France and Prussia.

PARIS, August 15.—Difficulties have arisen at Berlin between the French and German departments of France still held by the Germans. The French Government, at present, refuses to admit Alsatian produce to French markets until after the German troops leave France.

Duke D'Aumale.

PARIS, August 16.—It is rumored that the Right Wing of the Assembly offered the Presidency of France to the Duke D'Aumale, and that he refused it.

The Cholera in Konigsberg.

KONIGSBERG, August 16.—In Konigsberg, Prussia, on the 14th inst., sixty-two persons were attacked by the cholera, and twenty-two died.

The Line Said Complete.

The meeting of the Emperors and their advisers, at Gastein, is generally regarded as a pledge of peace. The Emperor's visit to Ems, it is said, as to the meeting, and prognosticate an alliance between France and Austria.

A ministerial crisis is imminent in Bavaria.

Withdrawal of German Troops.

BERLIN, August 16.—Provincial correspondence says the withdrawal of German troops is pending fo the complete evacuation of France, but admits that the postponement of the evacuation many by French newspapers endangers peace between the two countries. It adds: "If the French efforts to make early payment of the indemnity are baffled, and there be no untoward eventualities, the personal relations of the withdrawal of the German forces from French territory will soon commence."

The Cholera on Shipboard.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Advices from London state that fatal cases of cholera had appeared on three steamers from Constantinople to Hull. The English authorities were taking every means to prevent its introduction by ships arriving in their ports yesterday.

Festival of the Virgin.

ROME, August 15.—The festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin came off to-day with the customary ceremonies and perfect tranquility. The church of St. Peter's, the Vatican and private buildings were illuminated at night.

Garibaldi Very Ill.

FLORENCE, August 13.—Gen. Garibaldi is very ill, and his son Menotti has been summoned to his bedside at Caprera.

Destructive Typhoon in Japan.

YOKOHOMA, July 22, via SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—A heavy typhoon set in on the 5th and caused the loss of many hundred lives. Several vessels were wrecked, including the French ship Thames, the captain, two officers and the steward being drowned. The damage to property is estimated at $600,000.

The Texas Cattle Trade Discouraged.

CHICAGO, August 14.—The Fort Scott Monitor of Wednesday gives a rather discouraging account of the cattle trade. Notwithstanding the large prices of beef in the Eastern markets, at Baxter Springs and other sources of supply there is a decidedly no market. There are now here from 10,000 to 15,000 head of cattle, but few miles of that city, and fresh herds are constantly arriving. Not half the cattle at for the herds are sold, and many will be driven to that State, and after six weeks' tedious drive over the plains from Texas, fighting flies by day, cattle stampeding nearly every night, the cattle owners arrive at Baxter Springs or Abeline to find prices so low at St. Louis and Chicago that drovers will not take hold at Baxter now. There is no stated price, and there are no offers of cattle. They usually sell at about a cent a pound. Last year they brought nearly two cents. Iowa and Illinois are full of Texas cattle, which have been pastured in those States, and are now ready for the butcher within easy reach of a market. Where over the telegraph reports favorably they are hurried into Chicago, and the Texas cattle men are usually out.

Anniversary of the Battle of Bennington.

BENNINGTON, VT., Aug. 16.—The celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Bennington today is the most spirited ever known. There are 10,000 persons participating in the affair. S. B. Hunt is president of the day and S. H. Shields grand marshal. Among the distinguished persons present are Gov. Stewart, Major Gen. Baldy Smith, Gen. G. F. Foster, Major Gen. Tibbetts, Gen. Grant, and Gen. Fisk and staff, with the Fisk regiment band, and the Twenty-fourth regiment of Troy, Col. Steinberg, and other military bodies. The orator of the day is Jasper K. Herbert, of New York. The procession is two miles long.

THE PITTSTON HORROR.

Details of the Terrible Mining Disaster---The Dead Bodies of the Miners Recovered---Heartrending Scenes.

A List of the Victims.

PITTSTON, PA., August 14.—At the present time it is difficult to estimate the full damage caused by the explosion, but it is not believed that any men at work in the mine will be recovered alive. Entering the chamber where the explosion occurred, a fall of rock was first found, which laid partly upon a car, completely blocking up one side, and leaving a space on the other just sufficient for a man to force himself through. Some distance further in there was another fall, which completely filled the passage, and behind this the men are walled in so completely that it will take hours of most persistent labor to reach them.

Volunteers are now at work endeavoring to get around this fallen rock so that they can reach the entombed miners, but the density of black-damp prevents them from prosecuting their work with full effect. They are continually being brought up in a more exhausted condition, but their places are immediately supplied by other volunteers, and so the work goes on unremittingly. All that can be done is to do is to rescue the unfortunates, but only blackened and disfigured remnants of mortality have thus far rewarded the toilers.

Outside the mouth of the shaft rending in the extreme. Thousands of sympathizing citizens, miners, and others are present. Widows and children are constantly unable under the circumstances. Women and children are weeping, wringing their hands, mourning aloud, and doing what they can to minister to the wants of the exhausted volunteers. As they are borne like helpless children back from the mouth of the pit, great cauldrons of steaming coffee are ready, and all known restoratives are at hand. Sad indeed are everywhere to-night, showing sympathy with bereaved friends who are mourning for their dead.

This mine has been nearly exhausted, and was known to be filled with black-damp, and yet it was considered safe. It had been constantly worked since the conclusion of the strike, although not at its full capacity of twelve feet. Gas was found in the heading just at the gangway, which had been in the past of the gangway, which had been in the past of the gangway, which had been in the past of

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Sixteen States and Territories will hold elections during the coming fall. California will elect State officers and Wyoming Legislators on the 5th of September. On the 11th of the same month Maine will elect a Governor and New Mexico a delegate to Congress. Texas elects her Congressmen on the 3d of October. Pennsylvania will elect two minor State officers, and Ohio and Iowa all their State officers on the 10th of October. November 7th Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Minnesota and Wisconsin will elect State officers, New Jersey a Governor, Mississippi Legislators and Illinois a Congressman for the State at large.

The head of the Boston Post, the oldest and stanchest of the Democratic organs of the country and *par excellence* the Democratic organ of New England, is level. The Post says:

The Kentucky election demonstrates the fact that, even with considerable chances in their favor, the Radicals are falling off in popular support. The Courier-Journal, which is one of the most liberal and progressive, as well as the ablest of the Democratic journals of its section, claims it as showing how slight and inconsiderable are the alleged differences in its party compared with the strong and pervading interest which unites all Democrats when brought face to face with the issue which divides them from Radicalism. The efforts of the Courier-Journal in the cause of Democracy entitle it to distinguished honor in the party. It has taken a firm and immovable position in favor of the Constitution as it exists, and rallies the Democracy of Kentucky to the support of the movement which looks to the disestablishment of a centralized, military government, and the settlement of power where it belongs, by a popular choice of rulers who will not only preserve but obey the organic law. Kentucky has held her place nobly, and with such counsel there is no chance that she will be found wanting in any capacity.

The Boston Traveller says: "Some of the officers and soldiers of the rebel army have long since acknowledged their error, and by their words, their acts and their votes, given evidence of their adherence to the Union, and their satisfaction over the results of the war. Prominent among these is Gen. Longstreet, who has held office under the Government, with the assent and approval of many of the truest and best of the supporters of the Union during the war. But very few rebels of lower rank have been placed in office by the General Government." Very true; but, then, you must remember that very few rebels of lower rank are, like Gen. Longstreet, related to the Grant-Dent family. You can't expect rebels of any rank to be appointed to office by the General Government when it is so very difficult for even the truly loyal to obtain appointments unless they are related to that family in some way.

Protection.

The Philadelphia Press, the most persistent of all the advocates of protection, says:

Ten years ago eighty-seven per cent. of all the steel for machinery and edge tools made in this country came from abroad. Now, under the cherishing influence of protection, foreign steel supplies but eleven per cent. of our needs. We make for ourselves nearly nine-tenths of all we want. No man is mad enough to imagine that we could ever have achieved this result under the policy of free trade.

This result is a magnificent achievement, certainly; but nobody knows better than the Press that it has been gained at the expense of the people and for the sole benefit of a few manufacturers, chiefly in Pennsylvania, to whom Congress has sold their gigantic monopoly for the cash in hand. To enrich half a dozen men in that State the people are compelled to pay a duty of forty dollars per ton on all steel rails that are imported from abroad. And for the want of these rails—few of the roads can afford to buy them at the enormous price imposed by this tax—the lives of hundreds of people are annually sacrificed by broken iron rails. The farmer pays three dollars for a pocket-knife made at Sheffield, England, which, but for the protection to the New England manufacturer of leaden-bladed cutlery, he could buy for two dollars. And we are forced in the same way to pay from two to five prices for everything we use, whether made of steel, iron, wool or what not. The farmer on the banks of the Niagara river pays fourteen dollars for a plow made at his door. On the opposite side of the river he can buy the same plow for just half that sum; but the American plow-maker must have "protection," and so, before the farmer can bring his Canadian plow across the bridge, he is compelled to pay a duty of seven dollars on his purchase. He is thus forced to pay double price, no matter whether he buys at home or abroad. Protection, nevertheless, is a splendid thing, as the Philadelphia Press will tell you. It keeps millions of people poor; but then, it makes a few people very rich; and as there is no telling how soon we, the people at large, may take it into our heads to become bloated New England or Pennsylvania manufacturers ourselves, we would be worse than fools to complain.

☞ The Pittsburgh Chronicle says: "A Herald Long Branch correspondent is shocked with the flirtations that go on at that watering place, and has a good deal to say about the way married women act in the absence of their husbands, which is not pleasant reading." No matter how unpleasant the reading may be the husbands in question have the remedy in their own hands. Let them discontinue their subscriptions to the Herald.

☞ If Andrew Johnson had been guilty of half as many violations of the law and the Constitution as Ulysses S. Grant, he would not only have been impeached and deposed, but would have considered himself fortunate in not being hanged.

☞ The appointment of James M. Ashley as Minister to Brazil leads the New York Sun to think that Grant is trying to buy up his enemies. But such is not the case. It is Grant's enemies trying, and successfully, too, to buy him up.

☞ The Boston Times declares that Gen. Butler is a "safeguard in which the people of Massachusetts can confide." The people everywhere else declare that he is a blackguard in which nobody can confide.

Bourbon Shot and Shell.

We spoke with much feeling some days since—for

Hearts that vibrate sweetest pleasure
Thrill the deepest notes of woe—

of the violent injustice with which the Courier-Journal is habitually treated by the Bourbons, and at the same time alluded incidentally to the extreme cruelty which characterizes some of their assaults upon us. We especially deprecated the bloodthirsty nature of the attacks which come with such alarming frequency from the red right hand of Mr. Stephens, the Celebrated Paragraphist of the Atlanta Sun. The attacks of other foes are as the caresses of the sweet South breathing upon a bank of violets compared to his, and we hoped that our earnest, tearful protest against their extreme severity would have the effect to induce him to turn his dreadful engines of destruction in some other direction, or at least fire at us with guns of much smaller caliber—guns which are not annihilation to all at whom they are aimed. But it was a vain hope. Scarcely had our tear-stained cry, "To Ætius, thrice Consul: the groans of the Britons," gone forth than this monster shell, charged with nitro-glycerine, chain-lightning and all things deadly, fell, like a red-hot thunderbolt from the hand of an angry Jove, in the very midst of our slumbering camp:

The Courier-Journal says: "Mr. Stephens says he has no indisposition to answer any and all questions that may be put to him. Then, Mr. Stephens, 'suppose you were shut up all night in a tower with a small baby, what would you do?'" In such a situation, Mr. Stephens could do no better than to send for the editor of the Courier-Journal, who, judging from the matronly manner in which he handles the "New Departure," would make a most excellent wet-nurse.

And then, in the twinkling of an eye—indeed, it is hardly too much to say in the twinkling of a bed-post, and hence long before we had had time to seize this terrible projectile, seething with the fire and fury of an iron fiend, and hurl it into the river—an appalling rush and roar was heard in the air, and another, equal in size and not less terrible, fell at our feet, tearing up whole acres of the sacred soil upon which we stand. And this was not the last. They continued to come, hurtling through the air with that horrid song of death and destruction so familiar to all who have heard loud cannons roar. They came and still come like the vultures of Hiawatha:

First a speck and then a vulture,
Then another, and another,
* * * * * * * *
Till the air was dark with pinions.

Is there no protection against this tempest of death-dealing missiles? Is there no hand on high to shield the brave? It may be that the gods defend those who defend themselves; but what earthly defense can there be against weapons before which even the gods themselves would fall untimely slain? We might take refuge in the coal-hole of the Custom-house, but what protection were a thousand custom-houses, though piled one upon another, like Pelion upon Ossa, against these infuriated cast-iron fiends of the air which shatter cliffs of granite into fragments, and rend asunder the everlasting hills? They were as a mere egg-shell beneath the blow of a thirty-thousand-pound tilt-hammer.

What have we done, we should like to know, to provoke into such deadly hostility the fiery untamed spirit of this remorseless swamp-angel of the Atlanta Sun? We shall stand right here until we receive an answer from him or from somebody else.

Grant and His Party.

Mr. Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, who has just returned from an extensive tour through the Northwest, tells us what the Republican party of that section of the Union think of Grant. In a leading editorial he says:

An extensive journey through the Northwestern States has brought us into contact with many Republicans, both of those who count as leaders in the party and those who have long been proud to follow its flag and vote for its candidates.

We have been astonished at the unanimity of sentiment which prevails respecting the nomination of Useless S. Grant as a candidate for the Presidency in 1872. All deprecate it as the worst calamity that could possibly befall the Republican cause. But very many if not most of these Republicans fear that the power of Grant's office-holders may force him upon the party, notwithstanding the certainty of his defeat in the election. We regret to be obliged to add that, outside of the great and gallant State of Illinois, the number of those who propose to make an open and decisive resistance to the base design of the office-holders is but small.

The timidity, the weakness, the neglect of all conscientious obligations exhibited by the Republican party press in regard to Grant's corruption, incapacity, and military law-breaking have from the first been most deplorable. They have tacitly connived at his present-taking, his nepotism, his high-handed contempt for the statutes of Congress, and even at his recent military crime in New Orleans. They have stood by silent or apologizing, as in one State after another he has treacherously assailed and broken in pieces the great party by which he was confidingly raised to the Presidency. They have even done more than this—they have abused and slandered The Sun because it has dared to tell the truth they foolishly hoped to keep hidden from the world; and now, with a few honored exceptions, they privately tremble with alarm lest this useless and fatal man should again be fastened upon them, and drag their party down into permanent ruin.

Let the Republican press awake to its duty. All the office-holders in the country cannot make Grant a candidate in 1872 if the incorruptible body of the party are truly informed respecting his conduct.

There is little or no doubt that the power of Grant's office-holders will force him upon the party as their candidate in 1872, and if this is done there is just as little doubt that the party will again vote for him quite as readily as if he had made the wisest, best and most honest of Presidents. Grant is anxious to retain the confidence of his party, and secure a renomination, but he has known from the first, as everybody else knew, that that confidence could be retained by a corrupt administration just as easily as by an honest one, and hence he has installed the genius of corruption in all the high places of the Government, and has made the office he holds an instrument simply for the aggrandizement of himself, his family and those who have laid rich gifts in his itching palm. This has not weakened him with his party, the leaders of which are, many of them, as corrupt as himself, and if the Democracy defeat him at the next election—which we confidently believe they will do—it will be done by a very strong and determined effort.

A Calumny Corrected.

A good deal of indignation was caused last year by the report of the cruel treatment of the inhabitants of the French village of Bazeilles by the Bavarian troops. This report, which obtained general circulation by means of a letter of the Duke of Fitz James to the London Times, stated that about two thousand inhabitants of the village, men, women, and children, had miserably perished by the flames into which they had been thrust by the merciless Bavarians. Although this report was declared to be untrue at once by the Bavarians, the stigma of horrible cruelty was never wholly removed from them, until lately the commander of the Bavarian troops in the French war, General Von der Tann, the same that was defeated in the second battle near Orleans, instituted special inquiries in regard to the losses sustained by the inhabitants of the village. In a letter to the Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung, the General states that he had taken the pains to obtain from the Maire of Bazeilles, M. Bellomet, detailed accounts of the numbers of persons that perished on that memorable day. From this account of the French authorities it appears that the report of the noble Duke was a gross exaggeration, and that the asserted atrocities were a mere fabrication. The village was not set afire on purpose, but by bombshells fired at the French troops, and the total number of dead, wounded, or missing, of a population of two thousand and forty-eight, was only thirty-nine. Of these, two women, three children, and three men were either burned or stifled before any Germans came near the village, while one woman and thirty men were killed or wounded during the conflict. For humanity's sake we are glad that such a stain has been removed from the record of a people that is numbered among the most civilized in the world. We will hope that most of the reports of the horrible cruelties exercised on both sides, during the last war, are based on similar exaggerations, and that they will gradually be all explained in a favorable sense, now that the heat of the conflict has passed away.

☞ The office of postmaster at Greasy, Macoupin county, Ill., is worth $4 a year. It is hardly necessary to say that neither a Grant nor Dent fills *that* office.

"Treason to the South."

We spoke a day or two ago of the miserable cant in which a certain class of newspaper drivelers indulge themselves,—the ready self-assertion of extra loyal Southernism and the eager and venomous ascription of treason to persons of a different way of thinking,—and, as this is a department of gammon to which the hifalutin press is more than commonly given at the present moment, a few additional observations will not be out of time or place.

It may be remarked, to begin with, that the question of sectional infidelity is raised nowhere except in the South. We never hear of a man's being a traitor to the North or a traitor to the West. We have heard a good deal about disloyalty to the Government, but this is a remnant of war gabble, ephemeral in its character. It has already begun to wear itself out against the hard common sense of the period. One would think, however, that, as it has been chiefly applied to the South, the Southern people would be quickest to detect the hypocrisy of such expedients, and that they would, on this account if on no other, be least likely to be affected by the like miserable shifts and make-believes. But, judging by the frequency with which it is employed by the dispensers of poppycock, we are led to surmise that the lesson of the truly loyal scalawags and carpet-baggers, whose stock in trade has consisted for the most part of clumsy pretenses of loyalty and insolent charges of treason, has not made the impression which it ought to have made upon the Southern mind. The poppycock press is full of the cast-off trumpery of the carpet-bagger and the scalawag, substituting the one word "South" for the familiar catch-line "the best government the world ever saw." During the reconstruction process the man who was not an intense Radical was "disloyal to the Government." Now the man who is not an ardent Bourbon is "disloyal to the South." It must be owned that as between the two pieces of gammon the carpet-baggers and scalawags have the advantage of the Bourbons. There had been a war—there was a vast overflow of partisan passion—and, for a season at least, there was a certain power in super-loyal thunder. There is none whatever in the sectional, sheet-iron contrivance of the Bourbons. It is not even dramatic. It contains no property that is not ridiculous, and when considered seriously only affronts the intelligence of reflecting people.

Under the old slave dispensation the South embraced a series of homogeneous provinces joined together by one common and peculiar interest. This interest underlaid every other interest. It was a bond of union to those within and an element of antagonism to those without. Treason to it was indeed treason to the South, and, very naturally, an accusation of the kind, which appealed to the most sensitive and suspicious side of the Southern character, was easy to make and hard to answer. Thus the South, held together by this strong property interest, stuck close to the most exacting standard on that point. A man might be false to everything else rather than be false to this, the fundamental principle of the structure, and, as it was an exceptional and exclusive principle existing only at the South, it begat a not unreasonable type of loyalty. The South, with its great slave system, was a nation in itself—an imperial province—able to enforce its decrees and to protect its interests, differing from adjacent countries and at practical war with the world outside.

But, slavery blotted out, all these conditions are altered. The South no longer maintains either exceptional power or an exceptional system. With the loss of their slaves the Southern States lost the one element which made them homogeneous and the one resource which made them strong. They are now, collectively and separately, weak. For them to set up a sectional standard is to array against themselves at once a power vastly superior to their own, and this without any purpose whatever. The only advantage there ever was in a close corporation was derived from the necessity of protecting slavery. As long as the South could divide the North and preserve its unity it was a power, in fact *the* power, in the government of the country. But as soon as this constitutional means of dividing the North was brought face to face with a more potential spirit—the spirit of a nationality that was overmastering with the Northern people—it fell flat upon the ground. The war effaced it altogether. The war destroyed slavery, and with the destruction of slavery it removed the element of cohesion from the Southern States. Ties of association are always strong and the memory of old association must warm the hearts of Southern men for many years. But when we come to consider practical affairs we at once see that that which is exclusively Southern is essentially weak, for, though it may attach us, it repels those whose co-operation is indispensable to all our political enterprises. We must form new alliances, based on the altered conditions of our life. Those alliances cannot be constructed upon by-gone issues and obsolete interests, and still less will they respond to sympathies which are confined to our own bosoms. They must be liberal and national, not sectional and provincial, and he is the best friend to the South, as also the country at large, who teaches this lesson with greatest persistence and earnestness.

Two classes of partisans seek to counteract its influence. The Radical who is in power, and who got into power by a strictly warlike and sectional agency, very naturally seeks to preserve the sources of his being and to arouse and array against the South a prejudice which our civil feud made fierce and strong. There is a method and purpose in his Bourbonism. As long as it hedges him round with a sort of loyal divinity it is a profitable investment to him. But very different is the course pursued by the Bourbon on the other side, who is out of power—who is powerless—and who merely satisfies an idle passion or gratifies a waning sentiment at the expense of every real interest. The Radical who bawls "traitor" at everybody who may perchance interfere with him makes his balderdash pay. The Southern man who denounces his fellow-citizens as traitors because they seek to adapt themselves to the times and conditions which embrace them, and which they cannot resist, merely babbles, having not even a selfish purpose that is rational or profitable to excuse his insolent but unmeaning gabble.

The South is poor. As a section it has no friends. Nobody loves it because it is the South. It used to be courted because it was rich, not because of its geographical location. The glory of slavery—the glory which distinguished the South in the time of its glory—has departed. But is there no glory in this world but the glory of slavery? *That* is gone. It will never come back to us. But shall we bask in the reflection of the sun which has set and dawdle in the glimmer of the moonlight of this transition period, or shall we prepare for a new work with the new day that is upon us? The South must look upon the world with clear and open eyes. It cannot afford to prose or gush or waste its energies in vapid sentiment and weak lamenting. This is but a young country. It has only just begun to rise among the nations of the earth, and it is the interest of every section and every State to put itself in the line of march which modern ideas are opening up for useful enterprise and ambition. There is a robust American impulse even now spreading itself everywhere to the exclusion of the prejudices, theories and speculations of professional politicians,—an impulse of practical and national reform,—which the fresh manhood of the North and South feel in equal measure, and which is certain to crystallize into a definite policy and clearly-marked organism. Neither the Democratic party nor the Republican party can stand on its antecedents. The party which first catches the inspiration we have sketched will be the party of the future. We confidently look to see our own party—the Democratic party—catch it and carry it forward to perfection. We expect this because reforms always come from without, not from within, and the Republican party—fat with office—corrupt with patronage—stolid with prosperity—will never reform either itself or the public service.

In these things the people of the North and West, not less than the people of the South, have a common interest, and, though they may be retarded by the present race of middle-men, aided by the race of fossils that, though dying out, is yet able to rattle its bones and to give forth sepulchral noises, they will surely be realized in time to compensate us for the many afflictions which God has sent through civil war to chasten, to enlarge and to elevate us as a nation and as men and women. *Sursum corda.*

The Situation in Kentucky.

Already the Bourbons are crying out "don't divide the party." This is like the remark of the toad to the locomotive, "don't get in my way." The "new departure" is the inevitable. If the Bourbons don't like it they can go elsewhere; they can join the Radicals; they can set up a party of their own; they can swallow themselves. But they have no power to resist destiny.

On this point the issue is open enough and plain enough, and we mean it to be constantly kept before the public and squarely understood. The Constitution is to be accepted as it is—with all its amendments—or its two last amendments are to be disregarded and nullified. We accept it., The Bourbons reject it. There must be no dodging or evasion. The point of controversy is clear, and as they have made it they must stick to it and abide the event. If the National Democracy do not adopt our view, then we shall be set at naught and all that we have said may be construed into so much gibberish. If the National Democracy do adopt it, then the present race of Bourbon leaders must retire and give place to others more capable of understanding and handling public affairs.

It is not too early to begin to organize for next year. The fight has to be made, and the sooner it is begun the better. Kentucky is full of live young spirits—men of courage and sagacity who see plainly the drift of the current—and they had best take matters in hand. The Kentucky delegation in the next national Democratic convention must not be a huddle of weak and impracticable demagogues capable only of sucking their fingers and of raising a disturbance. We want live and representative men unconnected with official rings and ecumenical councils.

There will be a sharp fight next winter at Frankfort over the Senatorship. There will also be a ground and lofty scramble for the public printing. The people have no interest in these selfish and more or less venal prospects, and out of the midst of the people a body of honest and faithful leaders should spring, who will have no ambitious schemes to work out but will seek simply to give Kentucky her rightful place in the march of Democratic progress.

In his speech at Walton during the late canvass Mr. Carlisle said that he meant to take the "new departure" if it should be the Democratic will. That was said like a true man, as well as a man of sense. In his Frankfort speech Colonel Chenoweth—who, like Carlisle, is a man of ability and promise—marked out a most clear and open path. Governor Leslie took the other shoot. He doesn't care what the Democrats of other States do, he is for nullifying the amendments. Isaac Caldwell takes the same ground. But, as he doesn't pretend to be a politician and doesn't want to go to the Senate, of course it makes no great matter. He will doubtless act with the Democracy in any event. Rumor says that Governor Leslie has his eye set on the Senate, however, and therefore his position is of some consequence. So the issue must, we repeat, be made squarely in order that nobody be deceived.

The Bourbons have been very intolerant in reading people out of the party who accepted the amendments. Now they must not turn about and persecute on the other side. They must stand by the line of their own making and take the consequences. So far no Democratic State has departed from the "new departure." Each one which has assembled in convention has taken it. All the others will; and when the entire party—in its national convention—takes it Kentucky must not be shut out of the circle merely to gratify a clump of accidental leaders of the period who have not had sagacity enough to keep themselves abreast with current events. The people must get new leaders. Kentucky cannot afford to be left in the cold.

The present race of great men, who are comfortably provided for, will say that there is no material for leadership that is not embraced by themselves and urge that they are the only fit or possible leaders for the Democratic party. But this is a mistake. Kentucky has plenty of idle first-class men. There is, as everybody knows, more ability at this time out of public employment than can be found in it. When it comes to overhauling the locker we guess the people will discover enough odds and ends of greatness to commence on, and Heaven will improve and add to these as we proceed. The newly-elected Legislature is a hopeful body of men and we expect much of it. Its members should hold themselves aloof from corrupt combinations, should be slow to commit themselves to individuals and to schemes, should go to Frankfort untrammeled and inspired by a resolute determination to do their duty by the people in spite of the politicians.

☞ The Chicago Post, in an article on the subject of protection, says "the Eastern factory flourishes at our expense." This is the boast of an editor who flourishes so little himself at his own expense that he is compelled to go to bed regularly every six or eight weeks in order to have his only shirt washed.

☞ The Brooklyn Union says: "The man to bear the Republican standard this fall for the office of Mayor must be a true and tried Republican." It will not be difficult to find such a man, as a large number of the Brooklyn Republicans have not only been tried, but convicted and sentenced also.

☞ A writer in Lippincott says it would be difficult to find a man who has made more people happy than General Grant. General Grant has made many people happy unquestionably. A thousand grateful relatives will bear official testimony to that fact.

☞ John Russell Young asks Horace Greeley "what are the reasons why General Grant should not be renominated?" and is fool enough to suppose that Horace can crowd a catalogue of those reasons into a single number of the Tribune.

☞ Gen. Butler declares that if the people "would only insist on the enforcement of the law, the Government would stand on a firmer basis." This is very true, but in that case Butler himself would "stand on nothing."

☞ A ten-year-old boy, named Henry Ward Beecher, has been arrested in Kansas City for petit larceny. Why *will* parents persist in starting their children down hill by giving them such names as that?

☞ The Boston Times gives "fifteen reasons why General Butler should be nominated" for Governor. Now let some other Boston paper give the fifteen hundred reasons why he should not be.

☞ "Let us do full justice to Gen. Butler," says the Albany Evening Journal. *You* may do him full justice, if you choose. For our part, we never mix ourselves up with the hanging of anybody.

☞ It would seem that it is the determination of Grant to pin himself and all his relations to the country with the bayonet for four years longer.

☞ We are now convinced that the oft-repeated report that the Secretary of State is about to resign is a mere Fish story.

A Monument to Gen. Lee.

"I have a self-imposed task which I must accomplish. I have led the young men of the South in battle. I have seen many of them fall under my standard. I shall devote my life now to training young men to do their duty in life." This was the utterance of Robert E. Lee, as he entered upon the last, most noble work of his life. It is now proposed to endow Washington and Lee University, the scene of the lamented hero's latest labors and highest victories, and where now repose his remains, with sufficient funds to make it one of the most complete universities in the land, that it may constitute a fit and imperishable monument, final and crowning, to the memory of General Lee.

This plan must strike every true admirer of the great chieftain as peculiarly appropriate and eminently feasible. We may be sure that it is the only project of the kind that is entirely consonant with the spirit of the brave leader, who was as modest as he was noble. The whole subject was so ably presented in an address before the literary societies of the university on commencement-day, June 22, 1871, by Joseph W. Taylor, Esq., of Alabama, that we can best serve the cause we have so much at heart by laying before our readers some of the orator's remarks:

"In the first place, then, Washington and Lee University occupies a geographic position suitable every way for the proposed Memorial University. It is located in the State which by every title merits the distinction of having upon its soil the common monument to be erected by our people to General Lee. While the whole South justly claims an undivided heritage of glory in his great name and fame, Virginia is pre-eminently entitled to the largest share in the moral inheritance of both. He was born upon her soil. His life-long residence was within her limits. She has, and will have forever, the custody of his honored remains.

"The historic antecedents of Washington and Lee University constitute a further recommendation of it as the foundation for such an institution. The facts in the early and later history of the institution show that it has come down from the generations which are past, permeated by the spirit and imbued with the memories of a grand and heroic age, and that the honorable scars of the recent great struggle are upon it. This proud record fits it, in a peculiar manner, to be at once the sepulchre and the monument of Robert E. Lee. The baptism of the prayers and the benefactions of the men of the revolutionary and anti-revolutionary era enrobes it with a dignity and a moral grandeur in harmony with his character and life. The imposition of the hands of Washington in blessing and help upon it in the days of its early trials and struggles only makes it the more worthy, by a prophetic dedication at the hands of kindred greatness and goodness, to perpetuate the memory of one who was the peer of Washington as patriot, hero, and man.

"But a more potent and persuasive argument for the conversion of this institution into a Memorial University is to be found in the fact that it was presided over by General Lee during the last five years of his life. He gave to it the arduous labors of the day and the anxious thoughts of the night; baptized it with his prayers; dowered it with his love; bent over it as a strong man bends over a child for protection and help; developed, in the administration of its affairs, the highest and best qualities of the great college President, showing that he possessed aptitudes and abilities for the pursuits of peace equal to those he had displayed in the conduct of war; exhibited new and even more shining traits of his great character; and died in the midst of wise and far-reaching but unfulfilled plans for the increase of its prosperity and usefulness in the future. To enlarge its foundations, to increase its endowments, and to multiply and cheapen its educational facilities, thus carrying out his benignant plans for its future, should be, it would seem, a labor of love with all the true-hearted sons and daughters of the South. In so doing they would exercise a sort of paternal guardianship over the orphanage of the literary Benjamin of the old age of the great patriarch of their Lost Cause, and at once honor the memory of the dead and benefit the living by the merited benefaction.

The fact that this university is so populous with these golden memories, not only renders its continued existence and prosperity a matter of great interest and importance to the people of the South, but fits it, in a special manner, for conversion into a Memorial University. One of the leading objects of such an institution, apart from its monumental purpose, would be to bring the young men of the South as effectively as possible, under the elevating influence of the life and character of Gen. Lee during the impressible periods of their academic life. And where else could that be done with so much certainty and success as in this university, which alone, of all our institutions of learning, was blessed and honored by his official connection with its affairs, and by his personal residence upon its grounds; and which, therefore, alone has memories associated with him to claim, as its dowry of glory in the present and to transmit as an educational blessing to the future."

Our space will not permit us to quote this eloquent address in full. The idea of the speaker, in which we think the best men of our entire country will sympathize, is that, by formal State appropriations, and by individual contributions, a sum of from one to five millions of dollars, enough at any rate to elevate the university to a position that should be the foremost in the South, be raised and intrusted to trustees for the purpose of making a worthy monument to the memory of the illustrious Confederate chieftain. We are sure that Kentucky will not be backward in testifying her respect to the man whom all delighted to honor.

☞ An exchange says: "A Chicago journal persistently advises its readers to 'go to Soldan's and get a bath for ten cents'." This man Soldan is making a fortune out of his cheap baths. He does it, however, by removing the sediment from the bottom of his tubs, after a few Chicagoans have bathed in them, and selling it to the farmers, as a new species of guano, at $25 a ton.

☞ We are told that in the case of the explosion on board the ferry-boat Westfield, at New York, the superintendent and engineer have been "censured." Inasmuch as only about a hundred lives were lost by the explosion, it strikes us that this censuring of the superintendent and engineer is carrying the thing a little too far.

☞ The Pittsburgh Chronicle declares that Sir Walter Scott was neither a scholar nor a historian. Then, it was a false impression of ours that he wrote a first-rate hand and was the author of a history of George Washington.

Carl Schurz and Nashville.

St. Louis, August 17, 1871.

My Dear Sir—I have received your kind letter, together with the flattering invitation signed by so many estimable citizens, without distinction of party or national origin. I need not assure you that I highly and gratefully appreciate the distinction thus conferred upon me, and that I should be most happy to contribute my little share to the restoration of that harmony of feeling which the country in these times stands so much in need of. But I regret to say that it is very doubtful whether my engagements will permit me to visit Nashville this summer or fall. You will oblige me by informing the gentlemen who honored me with the invitation that I prefer not to give a definite answer yet, that the probabilities are at the present moment not in favor of what I should be sincerely glad to do, but that I shall try to make it possible. I shall do the best I can, and give you notice as soon as I shall have arrived at a conclusion.

I remember our meeting and conversation here with great pleasure, regretting only that it was cut so short. I have taken the liberty of sending you by this mail a copy of a speech which I recently delivered at Chicago.

Very truly yours, C. SCHURZ.
Hon. H. S. Foote.

River and Weather.

Louisville, August 21.

The river was stationary yesterday evening, with 18 inches in the pass down the Indian chute and 5 feet large on Portland bar. Weather clear and warm. As is usually the case on Sundays, there was no business transacted on the levee.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The fall races near Owensboro will commence October 3d.

Forty negroes voted the Democratic ticket in Bourbon county.

The Lebanon Standard values a rain that fell in Lebanon last week at the round figures of $100,000.

The ten per cent. interest law, enacted by the last Legislature of Kentucky, goes into effect on September 1st.

The ten per cent. interest law, enacted by the last Legislature of Kentucky, will go into effect on the first of September.

The many friends of Hon. Thomas C. McCreery throughout our State will be gratified to learn that he is slowly convalescing from his protracted and painful illness.

The farmers of Woodford county are busily engaged cutting their hemp crop. It is the best ever raised in that county. Many fields will average from ten to twelve feet. The lint is also said to be very heavy.

The first annual exhibition of the Wayne County Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held at the fair grounds, near Monticello, commencing Thursday, September 14, and continuing two days. The premium list is liberal.

The Franklin Sentinel puts the following conundrum: "A gentleman of this county has a peach tree that produces an abundant crop every year, but the fruit never gets ripe, but continues green. Who can tell how to remedy it?"

The Lexington Press says that Abdel Koree, the race-horse which won such a splendid victory at Saratoga over Salina (considered to be the best mare in the United States), was sold by Messrs. Grinstead & Bissicks to Col. McDaniels for $5,000.

The fifth annual fair of the Henderson Fair Company will be held on the grounds of the company near Henderson, Ky., commencing Thursday, September 28th, and continuing three days. No entry fees will be charged and a liberal premium list is offered.

The Paris True Kentuckian has the following in regard to the live stock market: "There is some revival of trade and shipments. Great demand prevails for good broken mules. Five hundred dollars is the prompt answer as to the price of all good match mules."

The Paris True Kentuckian says: "Twenty millions is a low estimate of the value of property in this county. The Assessor returns over $12,000,000, and he does not assess at much over half the real value. Besides, there is much under the equalization law and other sources that he does not get."

The protracted drought in Ohio county has wrought irreparable injury to the tobacco and corn crops. Not more than one-eighth of an average yield of the former will be produced, whilst of the latter not sufficient will be raised to supply home wants. Old corn now commands four dollars and a half a barrel.

The Lexington Press of Tuesday says: "The attendance on County Court day was very large, and the supply of cattle considerable. It was very difficult, however, to do much business in the open air on account of the excessive heat. A number of persons were drawn hither on account of the opening of the Circuit Court."

The Owen News claims the banner for Owen county. It says: "Owen county at the late election gave 2,101 Democratic majority. This leads any county in the State of Kentucky, except Louisville. Therefore Owen will still keep the horns, and be remembered as that 'State of Sweet Owen,' which weighs heaviest in the Democratic balances."

The sixth annual exhibition of the Nelson County Agricultural Association will be held at the Fair Grounds, near Bardstown, commencing Tuesday, September 5, and continuing four days. Over $2,000 in premiums are offered. The Nelson county fairs have heretofore been noticeable for their fine display of stock and large attendance, and this year will not, we know, prove an exception to the general rule.

The venerable Capt. Cogar, of Jessamine, made a narrow escape from suffocation, at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, a night or two since. The Captain, all his life, has been used to candles, and at night, on retiring to bed, he extinguished the gaslight as he was accustomed to do his candle. About midnight he was aroused by a furious knocking at his door, and upon answering the summons, was told that the gas was escaping in his room. The room was already full of the gas, and the Captain made a narrow escape. He has petitioned for a candle to be furnished him hereafter.

The Lexington Press says: "We examined, a few days since, a crop of hemp growing on the farm of Oliver Stone, which surpasses any ever grown in Kentucky or anywhere else. A few stalks measured sixteen feet in length, and the average of about five acres was fully fourteen feet. Mr. Stone was using the Excelsior mower in cutting the same, with an attachment of his own invention, which does the work charmingly, cutting even and low and at the rate of six acres per day. This crop, if properly managed, will certainly produce something near eighteen hundred pounds to the acre."

On Tuesday the Annual Baptist Association convened at a place five miles below Georgetown, in Scott county. The gathering was immense, and nothing occurred through the day to mar the enjoyment. The initiatory sermon was preached by C. W. Dobbs, and was listened to with profound attention by the large assemblage. All strangers were well entertained, for hospitality reigned supreme. On Wednesday the preachers were Dr. Manly, of Alabama, and Messrs. Ford, of Louisville, and Hawthorn, of St. Louis. So far, the present Association has been an entire success.

The races at Owensboro commence October 3 and continue during the week. Some of the finest stock in the State have already been entered for the races. The Henderson fair comes off the week before, and the Daviess the week after, the races. Among the inducements offered by the enterprising managers, Messrs. George W. Murphy & Co., is a premium of one hundred dollars in gold to the Base-Ball Club winning the most games during the tournament to be held during the races. The tournament is open to any amateur Base-Ball Club in the country. An entry fee of ten dollars will be charged each club. Three clubs must enter before the 15th of September to insure the tournament. No entry considered unless money sent by September 15.

The Paducah Kentuckian furnishes the following advice to tobacco-chewers who persist in using the "weed" in church. It says: "The ladies of the Methodist church have been engaged during the past week in giving their sanctuary a thorough cleansing and renovating. On the ladies' side of the house the cleansing process proceeded without much difficulty, but when they came to the gentlemen's side their troubles commenced. Tobacco juice had been spirted all over the backs of the seats, on the cushions and on the floor. Old quids of tobacco were piled mountains high in nearly all the pews, and many of the ladies were made sick by the 'flavor' when the water struck them. It was really scandalous. It is earnestly requested that tobacco-chewers will leave their tobacco at home on Sundays, or desist from chewing the weed during church services. The request is a very reasonable one, and ought to be respected by the persons to whom it is made. Let the chewing-tobacco business alone for an hour or two on Sundays. If you can't do it, hang a bladder around your neck when you go to church."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Democrats are holding enthusiastic meetings in Mississippi; the Radicals are quarreling among themselves.

The Carthage (Mo.) Banner says the newly-discovered lead mines on Joplyn creek are yielding about $1,000 worth of lead per day.

From the Dawson (Ga.) Journal we learn that the Rev. Thomas S. Hoyle, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Dawson, is dead.

During the month of July there were shipped from the Third Internal Revenue District of Virginia (Richmond) 1,107,430 pounds of tobacco.

The next session of the National Labor Congress will be held at Nashville, Tennessee, commencing on the second Tuesday in September, 1872.

The people of St. Joe, Mo., are congratulating themselves upon securing the famous horses Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, Western Girl, Hotspur, and Rhode Island for a trotting contest on their course.

Ex-Governor Jo. Brown, of Georgia, stated in a speech before the State Agricultural Convention at Rome, Ga., on Thursday, that 33,000 bales of hay had been imported from the West, over the Western and Atlantic railroad alone, within the last six months.

The taxable property of the city of Macon, Georgia, for the year 1871 is as follows: Real estate, $3,842,000; personal estate, $2,549,606; street taxes, $513. Total, $6,445,955, at one per cent. amounts to $64,459 06. Liabilities of the city $744,609; assets, $655,410.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Sun of Monday, says: "We saw yesterday a nugget of pure gold taken from the mines near Grantville, Ga., which was really beautiful to behold. It weighed twenty-seven pennyweights, and had the look, weight and ring of the pure metal about it. This is very near picking up gold at our very doors."

A quarry of granite has been discovered on the South Carolina side of the Savannah river, a short distance from Augusta, Georgia. The granite, the supply of which is almost inexhaustible, can be readily split out into blocks of any size desired, and is pronounced to be the same quality of stone which is used on the New York pavements.

The Court of Appeals of Maryland has decided that Mrs. Henry A. Wise is entitled to the insurance on the life of her husband. The Mutual Benefit Company, of New Jersey, refused to pay Mrs. Wise's claim, and the matter was carried into the courts, finally reaching the Court of Appeals, by whose decision, the amount, $22,000, has been paid to her.

Texan papers represent that in one week the Mexicans on the Rio Grande border stole cattle valued at $100,000 in Texas, which would have been worth double that amount in Kansas—the nearest market. They want to know whether troops would not be more usefully employed protecting that border than in protecting negroes from imaginary Kuklux Klans.

The stakes for the fall race meeting of the Chickasaw Jockey Club at Memphis, which closed on the 1st inst., filled very handsomely, with the exception of the "post stake." The meeting commences October 3d and continues five days. The principal stables and best blood of the country will be represented at the coming meeting, which promises to be one of unusual interest.

The Manchester and McMinnville railroad was sold at Manchester, Tenn., on Wednesday last. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company was the purchaser. Favorable terms were obtained by the stockholders of the former company. The purchasers have agreed to extend the road to Sparta, Tenn., and to have it in running order to that point within eighteen months, and to extend it south from Manchester or Tullahoma to Huntsville, Ala.

The Harrisonburg (Va.) papers give accounts of a novel exhibition which took place in that town on Saturday last, on the court-house green, being a "baby show," gotten up under the auspices of a tender-hearted old gentleman who wanted to see all the babies and little children generally together and give them a good time. He had music and refreshments for the occasion, and, the people entering into the spirit of the affair, the show was a brilliant one. "Our Jewels," "Our Country's Hope," and similar mottoes embellished the gathering, and the show wound up with a grand procession.

Competition is open to the printers of Mississippi and Louisiana for two premiums for the fastest type setting at the State fair in Jackson, Mississippi, which commences on the 27th of October: "For the fastest and best type setting, a silver composing stick, suitably inscribed; for second best, a gold composing rule. At least four entries required. The type used to be solid brevier; time, one hour; type to be set at the Fair ground. Matter to be proved and read at the expiration of hour for setting the type, and committee to take into consideration the quality as well as quantity of work. Copy will be the same for each competitor."

A Richmond correspondent tells a story at the expense of Henry A. Wise, which, if true, may have a moral to thoughtful minds. Wise, as the story runs, was employed by a man to defend him in a suit brought by a negro tenant whom he had ejected. The plaintiff easily obtained judgment for damages, and when Wise demanded fifty dollars as his fee, the client sent him a check for the amount "payable to Henry A. Wise for services not rendered." This naturally excited the ire of the ex-Governor and ex-General, and rejecting the offer of his son on the ground that the latter was too fiery and impulsive to manage the matter, he interviewed his client himself, and, after a somewhat heated discussion, struck him in the face and then kicked him vigorously.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

We have received returns from all except four counties. They are very remote, and their returns will make very little difference between the present and the final showing. The table giving the comparative vote and its summings up will be found valuable and interesting. We give also a list of the members of the Legislature as far as the result of the election is known.

Our totals differ somewhat from those given in the Frankfort dispatches, we having received the official returns of several counties in advance of their arrival at the capital.

Comparative Vote of 1868 and 1871.

The following table shows the comparative vote for President and Governor in 1868 and the vote for Governor in 1871 as far as received:

Counties.	1868. Governor. Stevenson	Baker	President. Seymour	Grant	1871. Governor. Leslie	Harlan
Adair	696	160	656	251	1040	861
Allen	652	39	642	271	862	607
Anderson	745	58	808	116	916	423
Ballard	1460	65	1345	108	1506	125
Barren	1623	117	1485	390	1808	1286
Bath	1072	308	1035	497	1179	933
Boone	1235	130	1508	258	1320	344
Bourbon	1329	104	1372	184	1861	1522
Boyd	654	389	513	434	736	640
Boyle	862	99	913	154	1131	1044
Bracken	847	129	1210	507	1114	474
Breathitt	..	..	440	223	485	290
Breckinridge	1445	178	1160	409	1237	1150
Bullitt	821	15	972	45	803	306
Butler	470	540	469	563	675	822
Caldwell	744	96	882	300	984	691
Calloway	1275	40	1099	89	1389	88
Campbell	2026	1069	1894	1701	1714	1579
Carroll	777	23	984	94	904	151
Carter	..	..	560	242	615	723
Casey	529	121	461	207	686	582
Christian	1501	318	1456	484	2261	2450
Clark	927	111	1075	227	1046	937
Clay	487	517	445	681	434	817
Clinton	312	118	290	155	376	513
Crittenden	665	418	693	533	911	933
Cumberl'nd	590	44	526	108	623	607
Daviess	2475	60	2415	218	2748	896
Edmonson	301	44	345	155	419	415
Elliott	....	....	....	....	....	....
Estill	695	680	641	650	773	765
Fayette	1749	358	2016	576	2800	3088
Fleming	1263	798	1178	855	1275	1089
Floyd	752	127	463	112	883	236
Franklin	1405	183	1390	274	1701	1144
Fulton	849	1	749	6	747	72
Gallatin	439	32	571	100	586	186
Garrard	982	297	807	384	1042	1102
Grant	954	455	933	573	1006	640
Graves	1834	206	1830	446	1956	578
Grayson	672	101	816	416	904	701
Greene	694	61	576	147	784	748
Greenup	752	774	556	742	899	855
Hancock	691	16	719	105	744	384
Hardin	1711	104	1722	300	1520	1008
Harlan	113	452	96	476	106	475
Harrison	1404	193	1593	458	1615	1033
Hart	1288	90	1201	242	1136	1012
Henderson	1511	36	1807	88	1795	1287
Henry	1736	54	1402	157	1424	792
Hickman	1047	22	987	41	1089	223
Hopkins	1130	122	1286	340	1373	715
Jackson	113	433	111	502	191	608
Jefferson	10308	487	11072	1481	10195	5532
Jessamine	784	149	745	172	1072	1097
Johnson	307	535	274	531	424	713
Josh Bell	87	346	93	359	239	337
Kenton	2625	1074	2732	1658	2315	1711
Knox	337	656	392	820	570	890
Larue	701	45	757	113	774	367
Laurel	382	658	474	714	472	654
Lawrence	788	308	633	368	809	546
Lee	....	....	....	....	280	288
Letcher	284	260	278	271	....	....
Lewis	856	896	799	983	897	1061
Lincoln	1464	23	1043	116	1206	921
Livingston	809	15	810	76	897	207
Logan	1904	130	1910	307	1883	1451
Lyon	449	26	484	61	575	410
Madison	1306	337	1650	819	2069	1822
Magoffin	322	277	233	247	350	418
Marion	1553	107	1460	206	1177	921
Marshall	989	76	970	117	998	126
Martin	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mason	1856	404	1862	631	1829	1046
McCracken	1323	146	1146	241	1009	700
McLean	729	56	731	150	745	113
Meade	1113	15	1099	50	1078	303
Menifee	....	....	....	....	274	69
Mercer	1415	266	1164	326	1305	1135
Metcalfe	573	49	474	206	663	657
Monroe	358	293	431	556	558	862
Montg'm'ry	841	88	872	136	893	742
Morgan	879	222	719	201	759	314
Muhlenbu'g	947	494	864	490	1229	1074
Nelson	1511	5	1585	21	1510	885
Nicholas	974	252	990	315	[illegible]	745
Ohio	[illegible]	234	1208	583	1379	1194
Oldham	920	50	2198	82	789	338
Owen	2248	17	894	53	2339	288
Owsley	113	526	251	657	112	419
Pendleton	1176	631	1210	759	969	701
Perry	187	347	195	347	283	378
Pike	509	234	438	219	573	273
Powell	257	178	203	134	257	200
Pulaski	944	1153	1200	1571	959	1642
Robertson	485	89	619	213	615	243
Rockcastle	580	384	611	516	688	659
Rowan	180	282	167	254	187	289
Russell	541	163	423	222	545	529
Scott	1383	42	1508	168	1536	1257
Shelby	1602	60	1751	89	1644	1079
Simpson	916	17	805	90	1139	547
Spencer	864	3	793	14	587	212
Taylor	600	8	641	44	630	435
Todd	1040	69	1199	108	1163	1065
Trigg	1236	42	947	128	1243	675
Trimble	884	8	870	33	841	34
Union	1493	56	1558	180	1878	665
Warren	1935	50	1811	320	2296	1867
Washingt'n	948	273	1037	399	1098	1162
Wayne	597	111	952	412	696	767
Webster	844	91	1037	201	839	459
Whitley	219	699	281	940	258	746
Wolfe	336	155	346	180	....	....
Woodford	898	28	969	71	1246	1026
Total	114412	35734	115889	39566	125213	88241

Leslie in 112 counties	125,213
Stevenson do	114,076
Leslie over vote of '68	11,137
Leslie's majority	36,972
Harlan in 112 counties	88,241
Baker do do	35,579
Harlan over vote of '68	52,662

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

List of the Members Holding Over and those Recently Elected.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are Republicans, those with an obelisk (†) Independents and the remainder Democrats:

SENATE.

MEMBERS HOLDING OVER.

Seventh District—Edwin Hawes, Daviess and Hancock.
Ninth District—W. L. Conklin, Breckinridge, Grayson and Edmonson.
Tenth District—J. B. Hayden (†), Hardin, Meade and Bullitt.
Fourteenth District—Wm. Johnson, Nelson Shelby and Spencer.
Fifteenth District—Robert A. Burton, Taylor, Washington and Marion.
Seventeenth District—W. McKee Fox, Pulaski and Wayne.
Eighteenth District—[illegible] Talbott (†), Boyle, Lincoln, Garrard [illegible].
Nineteenth District—W. H. Chelf, Green, Hart, and Larue.
Twentieth District—James Q. Chenoweth, Anderson and Franklin.
Twenty-first District—W. L. Yorics, Henry, Trimble, Carroll and Oldham.
Twenty-third District—J. H. Dorman, Gallatin, Owen, and Boone.
Twenty-fifth District—Thomas Wrightson, (*) Campbell.
Twenty-seventh District—A. L. McAfee, Fayette, Jessamine, and Woodford.
Twenty-eighth District—Geo. W. Conner, Bath, Montgomery, Menifee, and Bourbon.
Twenty-ninth District—Harrison Cockrill, Estill, Jackson, Powell, and Madison.
Thirty-first District—E. Whitaker, Mason and Lewis.
Thirty-second District—K. F. Pritchard, Greenup, Boyd, and Lawrence.

MEMBERS ELECTED IN 1871.

First District—H. S. Hale, Hickman, Fulton and Graves.
Second District—Jesse C. Gilbert, McCracken, Ballard and Marshall.
Third District—G. A. C. Holt, Trigg, Calloway, Livingston and Lyon.
Fourth District—F. W. Darby, Hopkins, Caldwell and Crittenden.
Fifth District—Jas. F. Clay, Union, Henderson and Webster.
Sixth District—E. P. Campbell,* Christian and Muhlenburg.
Eighth District—J. W. Johnson, Ohio, Butler and McLean.
Eleventh District—J. S. Barlow, Barren, Metcalfe and Monroe.
Twelfth District—W. W. Frazer, Logan, and Simpson.
Thirteenth District—J. J. Gatewood, Warren and Allen.
Sixteenth District—D. R. Haggard, Cumberland, Adair, Russell and Clinton.
Twenty-second District—W. P. Duvall, Scott, Harrison and Robertson.
Twenty-fourth District—James B. Casey, Kenton.
Twenty-sixth District—O. D. McManama, Pendleton, Bracken and Grant.
Thirtieth District—T. F. Hargis, Fleming, Rowan and Nicholas.
Thirty-third District—A. L. Martin, Letcher, Clay, Harlan, Floyd and Pike.
Thirty-fourth District—John E. Cooper, Magoffin, Breathitt, Johnson, Morgan, Wolfe, Elliott, Lee and Menifee.
Thirty-fifth District—E. D. Standiford, Louisville and Jefferson county.
Thirty-sixth District—Alfred T. Pope, Louisville.
Thirty-seventh District—Ben J. Webb, Louisville.
Thirty-eighth District—R. Boyd, Laurel and Rockcastle.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adair—James Garnett.
Allen—Wm. J. McElroy.
Anderson—W. F. Bond.
Ballard—T. H. Corbett.
Barren—W. R. Bates.
Bourbon—C. M. Clay.
Boyd and Carter—Mordecai Williams.
Boyle—Wm. A. Hoskins.
Breckinridge—Jonas D. Wilson.*
Bullitt and Spencer—W. B. M. Brooks.
Bath and Menifee—A. W. Bascom.
Breckinridge—Jonas Wilson.*
Butler and Edmonson—Julian N. Phelps.
Bracken—A. C. Armstrong.
Boone—T. Spencer Fish.
Calloway—W. W. Ayers.
Christian—Walter Evans.*
Caldwell and Lyon—F. A. Wilson.
Clark and Montgomery—Joseph T. Tucker.
Cumberland and Clinton—C. P. Gray.
Carroll and Trimble—Robt. Sanders.
Campbell—R. T. Baker;* E. R. Morin.
Casey and Russell—Bryan S. McClure.
Crittenden—J. N. Woods.*
Daviess—Clint. Griffith.
Estill and Jackson—Hiram S. Powell.*
Fleming—E. A. Robertson.
Fayette—Wm. Cassius Goodloe.*
Franklin—Harry I. Todd.
Green and Taylor—T. N. Johnson.
Greenup—J. L. Waring.
Garrard—Wm. Sellers.*
Grayson—J. M. White.
Graves—T. J. Jones.
Gallatin and Grant—Wm. Conrad.
Hart—J. P. Rowlett.
Hancock—James W. Snyder.
Hardin—J. L. Nall.
Harrison—T. J. McGibben.
Henry—George M. Jesse.
Hopkins—S. H. Wolfolk.
Henderson—L. W. Trafton.
Hickman and Fulton—A. S. Arnold.
Jackson—H. S. Powell.*
Jessamine—James A. McCampbell.*
Jefferson—E. Polk Johnson.
Louisville—
First District—M. Woods Ferguson.
Second District—J. P. Sacksteder.
Third District—E. F. Waide.
Fourth District—J. Guthrie Coke.
Fifth District—J. M. Wright.
Sixth District—J. S. Carpenter.
Seventh District—B. E. Cassilly.
Eighth District—G. W. Anderson.
Knox and Josh Bell—W. H. Evans.*
Kenton—C. C. Scales, C. D. Foote.
Laurel and Rockcastle—R. D. Cook.*
Lincoln—T. W. Varnon.
Larue—S. M. Sanders.
Lewis—T. J. Walker.*
Logan—C. H. Blakely.
Livingston and Marshall—C. H. Webb.
Madison—J. B. McCreary.
Marion—E. A. Graves.
McCracken—J. W. Ogden.
Mason—Wm. W. Baldwin, S. L. Cooper.
Metcalfe—S. C. Bell.
Morgan—Wm. Mynhem.
Monroe—M. T. Flippin.
Meade—W. A. Allen.
Mercer—J. J. McAfee.
Muhlenburg—James Moorman.
McLean—John Rowan.
Nicholas and Pendleton—J. S. Lawson.
Nelson—Wm. N. Beckham.
Owen—C. W. Threlkeld.
Ohio—J. S. Taylor.
Oldham—Wm. Tarleton.
Pendleton—W. W. Deaderick.
Pulaski—J. E. Cossin.
Scott—John A. Bell.
Simpson—W. W. Bush.
Shelby—J. P. Force.
Trigg—M. E. McKenzie.
Todd—W. L. Reaves.
Warren—Lewis Potter.
Wayne—J. S. Chrisman.
Woodford—J. C. S. Blackburn.
Washington—Matt. Newman.*
Webster—G. W. Bailey.
Whitley—G. W. Little.*

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

The following returns have been received from Frankfort since Saturday:

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 19, 1871.

I give you below the total vote of the State ticket:

Leslie 122,290; Harlan 86,510. Leslie's majority 35,690.

Carlisle 121,686; Thomas 83,463. Carlisle's majority 38,223.

Rodman 121,312; Brown 82,889. Rodman's majority 38,423.

Smith 121,345; Krippenstapel 82,646. Smith's majority 38,699.

Tate 121,267; Fry 82,884. Tate's majority 38,383.

Grant 120,555; McClary 82,215. Grant's majority 38,340.

To this is to be added the vote of Elliott, Floyd, Letcher, Magoffin, Martin, Montgomery, Perry, Pike, and Wolfe, from which counties we have not yet received the official vote. These counties will increase the Democratic majorities.

W. T. SAMUELS,
Assistant Secretary of State.

LATER.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

Frankfort, Ky., August 19.—We received the following additional returns to-night, viz:

Floyd—Leslie, 883; Harlan, 236.
Magoffin—Leslie, 350; Harlan, 418.
Montgomery—Leslie, 893; Harlan, 743.

We now lack Elliott, Letcher, Martin, Perry, Pike, and Wolfe, to complete the returns.

The majorities thus far are: For Leslie, 36,419; Carlisle, 39,028; Rodman, 39,247, Smith, 39,525; Tate, 39,211; Grant, 39,163; Henderson, 38,665.

The total vote for Leslie is 124,326. Total for Harlan, 87,907. Leslie's vote is larger than any Democratic candidate.

W. T. SAMUELS,
Assistant Secretary State.

CARTER COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Leslie, 615; Harlan, 723; Carlisle, 613; Thomas, 728; Rodman, 617; Brown, 720; Smith, 615; Krippenstapel, 719; Tate, 615; Fry, 719; Grant, 616; McClary, 719; Henderson, 617; Pratt, 719.

ROWAN COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Leslie, 187; Harlan, 289; Carlisle, 188; Thomas, 290; Rodman, 189; Brown, 285; Smith, 190; Krippenstaple, 285; Tate, 190; Fry, 285; Grant, 169; McClary, 285; Henderson, 189; Pratt, 285.

PIKE CONUTY—OFFICIAL.

Leslie 573, Harlan 273. Carlisle 572, Thomas 260. Rodman 573, Brown 250. Smith 573, Krippenstaple 249. Tate 573, Fry 250. Henderson 573, Mobley 224. Grant 573, McClary 250.

For Senate.—Martin (Dem.) 668, White (Rep.) 225.

For Representative.—Fitzpatrick (Dem.) 412, Daviss (Ind. Dem.) 545.

THE MUSCLE AND VIGOR.

Organization of the Young Men's Democratic Club Saturday Night—Prominent Participants.

A large number of well-known and influential gentlemen assembled at the law office of Col. Pinckney Green, in Court Place, Saturday night, for the purpose of organizing a young men's Democratic club. Speeches were made by several gentlemen, and the meeting was enthusiastic.

Gen. Basil Duke was elected permanent President, with Hon. W. B. Hoke, Gen. Wm. L. Jackson and Hon. Alfred T. Pope Vice Presidents, and the following other officers:

Recording Secretary—Pinckney F. Green.
Corresponding Secretary—Alex. P. Humphrey.
Treasurer—Capt. Alfred H. Peyton.

The President appointed the following executive committee—W. J. Robards, F. T. Fox, Edward Badger, Dr. T. L. McDermott, R. A. Jones, W. R. Kinney.

The following declaration of principles was adopted and signed by ninety-three members:

In view of the approaching Presidential campaign, and for the purpose of effecting a thorough organization of the conservative element in our midst, the undersigned, members of the Democratic party of Kentucky, have associated themselves under the name of the Young Men's Democratic Club.

Believing that the dominant national party can retain a power which has grown too great for the public welfare only by an indefinite extension of the moral conditions of the late civil war, we entreat the young men of Kentucky, in whose hands must rest the destiny of our State, and upon whom must fall a large portion of the burden of national affairs, to forget the sorrowful events of the past, and, turning their thoughts hopefully to the future, to lend us their generous co-operation, trusting that all former differences and opinions, that the harsh voice of discord may be hushed, and that feelings of friendship, affection and harmony, which are the best guarantees of liberty, of law, and of order, may be revived in all hearts.

For the purpose which we have stated, and prompted by the feelings which we have expressed, we confidently say that the interests of the great body of the people are the same; that we believe, without regard to past political associations, they are the friends of free government; that they are equally honest, brave and patriotic; and we appeal to them as to our brothers and countrymen to give us their sympathy and support in our efforts to protect and perpetuate the institutions which we, all, as American freemen, cherish, as well as to throw around the humblest citizen, whoever or whatever he may be, those safeguards of personal security which are the fundamental law of the land.

That the spirit of our organization may be clearly understood, we here announce a Declaration of Principles upon which we have united:

First—In associating ourselves in a political organization, under the name of the Young Men's Democratic Club, we declare ourselves to be an integral part of the Democratic party of Kentucky, in whose past record and present position we take a just pride, and to whom, as a part of the Democratic party of the country, we confidently look for the accomplishment of our political hopes.

Second—That, as an instance of eminently appropriate legislation under the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, we demand of Congress, as an act of wise statesmanship and true patriotism, universal and unqualified amnesty.

Third—That we are in favor of a strictly revenue tariff, conformed to the theory and principles of all other just and wise tax laws, and opposed to what is called the protection theory.

Fourth—That we cherish and uphold the American system of State and local sovereignty for State and local purposes, and are unalterably opposed to all attempts at centralization and consolidation of power in the hands of the General Government, and more especially when such attempts are made in the form of usurpation by any department. We adhere firmly to the principle of maintaining perfect independence between the co-ordinate branches of the Government, condemning all encroachments by one upon the functions of the other, and we protest against every act by which States are deprived of their just and constitutional powers.

Fifth—Waiving all question as to the policy and propriety of the last three amendments to the Constitution, we recognize them as a part of the fundamental law of the land, subject to repeal only as provided in the Constitution of the United States. But we insist that, in accordance with Democratic usage, they shall be strictly and exactly construed, and that they shall warrant the exercise by Congress of no power not directly and explicitly given by them.

Sixth—While we hold that the fundamental law as expressed in the Constitution is permanent until abrogated as prescribed by that instrument, we also hold that legislation is in its nature and purpose temporary, and subject to change and modification at the will of a majority of the people.

Seventh—We firmly believe that the chiefs of the Radical party have sought and are seeking, by means of a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution, and especially by their construction of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, to change the form and character of the Government and destroy the liberties of the people. We believe that their construction of these amendments is erroneous, and of itself renders them unsafe and improper custodians of the public interest.

Eighth—We demand of Congress the repeal of the recent acts, commonly called respectively the Bayonet bill and the Kuklux bill, which we believe were enacted for no other purpose than to complete the centralization of all power in the hands of the General Government to establish a military despotism, and thus perpetuate the present administration without regard to the will of the people, and are not only utterly inconsistent with the whole theory and character of the Federal Government and revolutionary and dangerous in their nature, but are in direct conflict with the spirit of the Constitution, including the amendments which they pretend to enforce.

Ninth—We are unalterably opposed to every form of lawlessness, and in response to the address recently issued by the Democratic members of Congress, which was indorsed by the late State Democratic Convention and incorporated in the Democratic platform, we pledge ourselves to spare no effort to maintain peace and order, to carefully protect the rights of every citizen, to preserve kindly relations among all men, and to discountenance and discourage any violation of the rights of any portion of the people secured under the Constitution and its fifteen amendments.

Tenth—We fully and heartily indorse the Democratic platform adopted at the last Democratic State Convention held at Frankfort, on the 3d day of May, 1871.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Louisville Medical College.

See the advertisement of this College.

☞ Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au17 d&wly

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair, removes dandruff, and is the best hair-dressing.

To Cure a Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Burnett's Cooking Extracts are the best—sold everywhere.

NURSERIES.

New Albany Nursery.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of well-grown fruit, evergreen and ornamental trees, well adapted to the wants of this section, is offered to those wishing to plant, at the New Albany Nursery, corner Main and Upper Vincennes streets, New Albany, Ind. Catalogue and price-list furnished on application. F. GRAHAM & SON.
au29 d2&w2*

MARRIED.

MILLER—MURRAY—In this city, on the 19th inst., by Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D., Edward Miller, Esq., and Miss Marian Theresa Murray, both of Covington, Ky.

HAMILTON—UNDERWOOD—At the residence of the bride's father, Capt. W. M. Underwood, Portland, by Rev. J. R. English, Mr. George A. Hamilton and Miss Dalores Underwood, August 15th, 1871, at 8 A. M.

HALLOWAY—THOMPSON—In New Albany, Ind., on the 16th inst., by Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. C. F. Halloway, of Lexington, Ky., and Miss Rosa Thompson, of Versailles, Ky.

GRIFFITH—JOHNSTON—At Jeffersonville, Ind., August 14th, 1871, by Elder Wm. Jarrett, Dr. J. Allis Griffith, of Lexington, Ky. (late of Georgia), and Maude H. Johnston, of Jefferson county, Ky.

MARSHALL—WALKER—On the 10th inst., at the residence of Capt. R. F. Garrard, in Falmouth, Ky., by the Rev. Geo. W. Coons, John L. Marshall, of Louisville, Ky., to Mrs. Kate Walker, of Flemingsburg, Ky.

DIED.

FINK—On Monday, August 14th, at 1 o'clock, Clara Louisa Fink, infant daughter of Jacob and Adeline Fink, aged 5 days.

KRAUTH—At a quarter to eleven o'clock, on the 14th inst., Gusta A. Krauth, aged 56 years 3 weeks and 3 days.

MOORE—August 12th, Dewees Moore, only son of George H. and Florence A. D. Moore, aged nine months.

GREEN—August 14th, Wm. H. Green, aged 32 years.

BALDWIN—On Friday, August 11th, at Bardstown, Ky., Nancy M., infant daughter of A. B. and Lou. A. Baldwin, aged 7 months.

BARRIGER—On Thursday morning, August 10th, near Woodburn, Kentucky, of a congestive chill, Miss Kate L. D. Barriger, daughter of Josiah and Paulina Barriger.

STROTHER—In Trimble county, Ky., Tuesday, July 11, 1871, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., of typhoid fever, Frank T. Strother, aged 21 years and 29 days.

ROWLAND—In this city, at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 16th inst., James W. Rowland, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

MILLER—At the residence of Ambrose O'Bannon, Jefferson county, on Thursday, August 17th, 1871, Mrs. Ruhamah D. Miller, aged 71 years.

BROWN—At twenty minutes before 12 o'clock M., August 18th, Anna, only child of S. D. and Fannie Brown, aged 2 years and 7 months.

DOYLE—August 19, 1871, at 6 o'clock A. M., of consumption, John Doyle.

DINSMOOR—At Windsor, Vermont, on the 1st inst., very suddenly of supposed heart disease, Mrs. Caroline A. Dinsmoor, wife of Charles M. Dinsmoor, of this city, aged 48 years and 2 months.

HULSE—On the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., of consumption, Mary A., wife of Wm. Hulse, in the 39th year of her age.

STINSON—Mrs. Eliza Stinson, at her residence, No. 7 Bank street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth.

RONALD—On the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., Amelia Forsyth, youngest daughter of S. S. Ronald, aged 4 months and 24 days.

FLOORE—August 1st, Josie Myrtle, only child of Mollie and Edwin Floore, aged 10 months and 16 days.

SHAW—On Sunday, August 20, at 9½ o'clock P. M., of hemorrhage of the lungs, Samuel A. Shaw, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Medical Mistakes.

It took the faculty about a thousand years to discover that the best way to cure disease was not to render the patient too weak to contend with it. Within the last twenty years, however, the whole system of medical practice has been changed for the better. In diseases or complaints caused by excessive heat, for instance, the doctors no longer recommend the reduction of the invalid's strength by prostrating medicines. The vast success which has attended the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for debility has given even the most prejudiced members of the old school an insight into the only true and rational theory of cure. Cantharides, calomel, and overpowering doses of opium are now among the obsolete nostrums of another age. The lancet, once as much the legitimate weapon of the physician as the sword is of the soldier, is seldom drawn from its case. The principle of life is no longer drained from the veins by the quart, and water-gruel for the strengthless invalid has ceased to be considered an appropriate diet. Vigor is the motto of the rational members of the profession, and they understand, at last, the value of a sterling vegetable tonic. So, also, with the people at large; and, without consulting medical men at all, they have adopted the bitters as a household remedy, thereby economising both cash and health.

Note the fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only, never in bulk, and that the abortions springing up in various parts of the country, and sometimes offered as substitutes for the great national specific, are all utterly worthless. au21 eod3&w1

WANTED—AGENTS.

EVERY MAN

CAN make money fast by selling O'Hara's Pocket Giant Cornsheller. It sells at sight, as every farmer wants it. Price, $1 50. We will send sample sheller for $1. Agents wanted, to whom we guarantee large profits. For terms, etc., address F. A. KINGSLEY & CO., 176 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. au23 w4

EMPLOYMENT

I WANT 1,000 agents to canvass for the COMPLETE HERBALIST. I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than $200 per month and all expenses, no matter whether he ever canvassed before or not. A premium of a new dress given to lady canvassers. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J., and full particulars will be sent by return mail. au15 d3&w2

WANTED—AGENTS—For newest and best selling articles of the day. Call on or address MOORE & CO., 111 Third street, Louisville, Ky. au20 d&wlm&Su*

AGENTS WANTED

For Our New and Most Popular Book.

$80 to $200 per Month by selling

GREAT FORTUNES

AND HOW THEY WERE MADE,

OR the Struggles and Triumphs of our Self-made Men. By J. D. McCabe, Jr. The most taking, instructive, and universally sought after book issued for years, as is proven by the fact that agents now at work are clearing from $80 to $200 per month. It teaches how to succeed in life, and, at the same time, benefit mankind. For particulars, terms, notices of the press, and extra terms, address E. HANNAFORD & CO., First-class Subscription Publishers, 177 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. au15 w4

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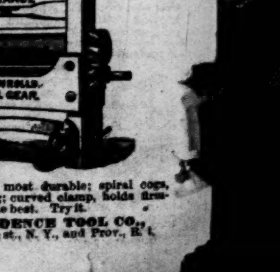

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The Blunders and Corruption of the Republican Party and the Danger of the Republic.

THUNDERING NOTES OF WARNING.

The following are the liveliest portions of Carl Schurz's recent great speech in Chicago:

THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

We must gradually cut loose the Southern people from the past, with its painful memories, as well as its peculiar desires and aspirations. We must divert their thoughts from the interests which divided us, and direct them to those which we have in common. We must endeavor to revive in them the consciousness of a common nationality. In this respect nothing is more desirable, nay, more necessary, than the removal of political disabilities—a general amnesty—and I consider it

ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS BLUNDERS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

that this amnesty was not granted long ago. I admit, and have always admitted, that, during and immediately after the close of the war, it was a natural policy not to give those who had just tried to destroy the republic the political means to prevent our securing the logical results of the conflict. My theory was, that the condition in which the civil war placed us was in a certain sense of a revolutionary character, in which the absolute necessity of reaching certain ends naturally overbalanced in importance, the question as to the absolute regularity of the means employed. But the embodiment of the legitimate results of the war and the readmission of the late rebel States to their places in the Union marked the close of the revolutionary phase, and the only good reason for the political disabilities imposed upon late rebels then ceased to exist. I understand the argument very well with which the removal of disabilities is combatted. It is the sentimental one. Shall the rebels go without punishment? Shall there be no distinction between rebels and loyal men? etc. These exclamations have a brave sound, and, with many, there is a sentiment in them which is entitled to respect. But emotional exclamations do not always furnish a safe rule of political action.

I appeal to your common sense. You speak of punishing rebels with these political disabilities. Do you know what they consist in? All the political disabilities still in existence simply prevent those who had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and then joined the rebellion, from being elected or appointed to office again, unless specially relieved of the disability by a two-thirds vote of Congress. Is this a punishment for rebellion? Would it not, as such, appear as a mere mockery? The punishment of a great offense ought to have at least the element of respectability in it. It ought to stand in just proportion to the greatness of the crime. Rebellion is either punished severely or it is pardoned. If a great riot happened in your city, what would you think of the wisdom of your Legislature if it enacted a law providing that those who had killed some of the preservers of the public peace, or those who assisted in the bloody work, should, by way of punishment, no longer be eligible to the office of Alderman of Chicago? Your laughter would be heard across Lake Michigan. Such punishments only irritate, but they do not terrify. Besides, according to the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, the theory of punishment with regard to these political disabilities is entirely untenable.

THE POLITICAL DISABILITIES

must, then, have a practical object. And what object? You say that in some parts of the South Unionists are exposed to persecution. Admitted. But do the political disabilities protect a single Union man in the South in his property or in his rights? Is it protection, that a small class of former rebels are ineligible to office? If the people there insist upon electing a rebel to office, they find in every neighborhood hundreds who are touched by no disabilities at all.

Or do the disabilities destroy any man's capacity for mischief? The mischief is done by some with bowie-knife and revolver. Ineligibility to office destroys neither a man's shooting nor his stabbing capacity, but rather stimulates it. The mischief is done by more prominent individuals, through their influence on public opinion. That does not depend upon official position, and it is rather increased than diminished by the individuals being "persecuted," and becoming an object of sympathy.

What, then, is the practical value of the system of disabilities? You look for it in vain. But you might say that the disabilities do not go far enough; that not only a limited class of rebels should have been excluded from eligibility to office, but that all should have been excluded from the right of voting. That would, indeed, have had a practical effect. It would have rendered them, to a great extent, politically powerless.

But is it not evident that in a republic, where the whole political organization of society is based upon the universality of the suffrage, an arrangement so antagonistic to the fundamental principles of republicanism can, at best, exist only a very limited time; and that, if it continues, it must create dangers as great, and greater, than those which it was intended to avoid? We had it in Missouri, and I can speak from my own experience.

THE INEVITABLE RESULT OF DISFRANCHISEMENT.

The exclusion of a large number of citizens from the ballot upon a political test, in a community like ours, must inevitably lead to two results. First, it must, in the long run, excite bad feeling and produce disorder, instead of assuaging the former and preventing the latter. The reason is simple. You cannot expect a people to become, or be, or remain loyal, if you demand of them the performance of all the duties of citizenship without granting to them the corresponding rights. Thus in Missouri the late rebels were generally disposed to conduct themselves as quiet, law-abiding citizens, and the only violent disturbances of a political nature which we had to deplore arose directly from their exclusion from all political rights. No sooner was disfranchisement removed, than those disturbances ceased altogether, and we now enjoy perfect repose and order, and general good feeling. You [illegible] other States the admission of [illegible] to the polls did not produce the same happy results, and I admit it. But I am certain also that, if in those States the late rebels were still excluded from the ballot-box, the disturbances occurring there would be still more frequent and violent.

The second inevitable result of disfranchisement is this: Disfranchisement is necessarily used by one party to keep the other down. In fact, that is its object. Inasmuch as the ruling party fixes the tests of disfranchisement, which will always be somewhat arbitrary, and also applies them through its own instruments, the natural tendency will be that the ruling party keeps itself in power simply by permitting as few as possible of its opponents to vote, and this is not found to be very difficult. Of course, the most unscrupulous politicians are in such things the most useful, and being the most useful, they will soon become very influential. The result is that the party organization falls soon under the management of the most untrustworthy element. For party tyranny and corruption go hand in hand. You give a party, however pure it may be at the start, the power to beat its opponents by simply keeping them away from the polls instead of gaining the popular favor by good conduct, and it will soon be an offensive mass of demoralization, and utterly unfit for good government.

In a speech delivered in the Senate I related a few instances of the consummate villany to which the system of disfranchisement in Missouri had given rise, and which, if I had time to repeat them here, would make your hair stand on end. I have been severely censured by some Republicans for having co-operated in giving an advantage to the Democrats by abolishing disfranchisement, thus admitting thousands of them, until then excluded, to the polls. I solemnly declare I would do it again. If I cannot maintain the ascendency of my party by honest means, if I cannot preserve its power except by corrupt practices and rascalities, such as we had to witness in Missouri, and which drove the blush of shame upon the cheeks of every honest Republican, then I am willing to let it go through a purifying process, however unpleasant it may be. The moral tone in party circles in Missouri has already changed since the abolition of disfranchisement. Victory can no longer be won by simply disarming the opponent, and it is found necessary to order the rascals to the rear.

THE LESSON OF MISSOURI.

And here you must pardon me for referring to the senseless outcry raised here and there by narrow-minded partisans who recognize no higher aim in political life than partisan success at whatever cost. "See what Carl Schurz has done in Missouri! He has turned over the State to the Democrats," and so on. Yes, look at Missouri! There was no State in this Union where the war was carried on with bloodier ferocity, where society was more fiercely racked and convulsed by political passion, and where neighbor persecuted neighbor with more relentless hatred. Look at it now, and then point out to me a single State, not only among those that were the scene of civil war and neighborhood feuds, but even among those in which no rebel soldier or guerrilla ever fired a gun. Show me one where to-day more perfect peace and quiet prevails, where the rights of the emancipated slave are more generally and completely respected and where all classes of society, in spite of their former animosities, work together in more cordial harmony—in one word, where the savage passions of the war have given way to a more complete restoration of fraternal feeling. Show me one! You will search in vain. And when I consider that all this would have been jeopardized, nay, rendered impossible, by a longer continuance of that corrupt and tyrannical system of disfranchisement, then, my friends, I feel that I have no reason to feel ashamed of the part I took in bringing on so happy a development. And, now, I am to be told that this was treason against the Republican cause, because the abolition of disfranchisement resulted in an increase of Democratic voters! The great objects of the Republican policy, as I always understood them, are liberty, peace, and equal rights for all. In this sense I [am a] Republican, and in this sense the Republican cause has achieved in Missouri, however large the number of Democratic voters may have grown, its most signal and complete triumph; no price that we could pay for that triumph was too high, and neither the frantic cries of narrow-minded partisans, nor the bull of excommunication launched by the President, would make me hesitate a moment to fight for the same results with the same weapon again. Yes, look at Missouri! I point to her with pride, for I know something higher in politics than the possession and distribution of public plunder.

THE SAN DOMINGO CASE.

I will not discuss here at length the policy of annexation in the tropics; one word only to define the point of view from which I look at it. The annexation of San Domingo would inevitably lead to the annexation of the American Tropics, down to the Isthmus of Darien. This would give us a population of the Latin-Indian-African mixture, which has nothing in common with us that would promise a prospect of successful assimilation with our political system. We would gain countries, beautiful indeed, but under natural influences which, so far, have not permitted the growth of free institutions without any guaranty of stability in them; countries whose possessions would be the source of incalculable difficulties, military government, corruption, and demoralization of every kind. We would buy another South, in addition to the one which already gives us so much trouble, and that second South would be infinitely worse. Our powers, our development, our destiny are in the temperate zone, and here must be the center of our empire. The annexation of the tropics would be like purchasing a handsome garment with the infection of the small-pox in it. But I desire only to discuss the constitutional aspect of the business. Well, then: In the summer of 1869 the President negotiated two treaties with Buenaventura Baez, the Chief of the Republic of San Domingo, one of which provided for the annexation of the territory of that republic to the United States, and the other for the lease of the Bay of Samana, part of that territory. The latter was intended to be considered if the first failed. This the President had, according to the Constitution, a perfect right to do. But neither of these treaties was valid, according to the Constitution, unless consented to by the Senate of the United States. It was believed that the Republic of San Domingo was threatened with warlike invasion by the neighboring Republic of Hayti, and also that of Baez, who originally had obtained possession of the Government by usurpation, was endangered in the possession of the Government by revolutionary movements carried on by citizens of San Domingo. These circumstances threatened to interfere with the annexation scheme of President Grant. To avert this danger Gen. Grant ordered the naval officers commanding war vessels of the United States to proceed to San Domingo, and if Baez was interfered with in a war-like manner, either by any foreign power or by fellow-citizens of his own, to capture or destroy any hostile force on the sea, and to protect Baez with the whole power of the United States at their command. In other words, the President ordered the navy of the United States to commit acts of war in a certain contingency, expecting that contingency to happen, against a power with whom the United States were at peace—and he did this in the face of that provision of the Constitution which invests the Congress of the United States, and not the President, with the power to declare war.

Senator Sumner and myself assailed this act of the President as a flagrant usurpation of the most important powers of Congress; and, indeed the more carefully I have studied this question in all its aspects, the deeper has become my conviction that by this act

THE CONSTITUTION HAS BEEN VIOLATED

in one of its most vital principles, and that nothing in any degree to be compared with this act of usurpation has ever happened in the whole history of this republic.

Only look at it. The power to declare war is by the Constitution delegated to Congress, and not to the President, and this for the simple reason that the peace of the country should not be the foot-ball of a single individual's ambition, and that war, with its sacrifices and misery, should not be entailed upon the people except by the action of the representatives of the people. If the language of the Constitution, that Congress shall have the power to declare war, means anything, if it is not a mere mockery, it must mean that the Executive, the President, shall have no power to initiate a war, to make war, unless specially authorized to do so by act of Congress. It is admitted that, if our territory is invaded by a hostile force, or if our ships are attacked on the high seas, the right of defense is a matter of course. But when there is no invasion of our territory, when there is no attack on our ships, when the idea of defense is entirely out of the question, when, then, the President orders acts of war of an aggressive nature, interfering with the affairs of nations with whom the United States is at peace, and all this without the least semblance of authority from Congress—nay, even without condescending to consult Congress—and he issued some of these orders while Congress was in session—then he assumes a power which the Constitution has expressly withheld from him, and which is not even exercised by the most powerful monarch of the old world, the Emperor of Germany; for even he cannot, under the Constitution of the Empire, initiate war without the consent of the Federal Council. If we concede that power to him, then indeed the peace and prosperity and happiness of the American people are at the mercy of one man; then the United States, as regards the point in question, becomes a monarchy, more absolute than the most powerful monarchy in Europe. And this proves the President has usurped. Can a people, loving its liberty, permit such usurpation?

The arguments brought forward to defend the President's act were only calculated to prove how utterly indefensible it is. That the President ordered acts of war, without the consent of Congress, nobody attempts to deny, but it was said that by making a project of a treaty of annexation with a foreign government, the President had acquired for the United States a sort of an inchoate right in that foreign country which he had the power to protect by war-like means as he would have the right to protect the soil of the United States against foreign invasion. A single word will suffice to show the absurdity of that argument. The President negotiates a treaty with a foreign government. That is his own act. By the President's own arbitrary act it is said that rights are created giving the President the power, of his own motion, at his own arbitrary pleasure, to commit acts of war for their protection. In other words, although the Constitution intrusts Congress with the war-making power, the President may perform acts which confer upon him alone the war-making power without the consent of Congress. By a mere trick he can acquire the power delegated to Congress by the Constitution. You see how absurd this is.

But even this defense, absurd as it is, does not apply to the case. For the treaty of annexation was formally and solemnly rejected by the Senate; then, evidently, the treaty being out of existence, the so-called inchoate right of the United States in San Domingo had ceased. And even then, when there was no treaty relation, even of the shadowiest kind, between the United States and San Domingo, the navy of the United States was ordered to use its cannon against anybody attacking Baez, and our ships of war actually did take part in military operations, by transporting the troops of a belligerent party and the like. Nay, at this very moment, if we may believe the newspapers, they are at the same business, under the same orders—the war ship of the United States virtually at the command of a foreign adventurer in the West Indies.

SENATOR HARLAN'S ARGUMENT.

Then I prefer the closing argument of Senator Harlan, from Iowa, who discarded all mysterious legal quibbles, and since his speech was translated into German and widely distributed, and probably read by many German-Americans, I will take the trouble to examine it more closely. He argues in this way: Our ships of war have fought Chinese pirates, and our land forces have chased the Indians, without a formal declaration of war, and we have fought and conquered the rebels without a formal declaration of war. And, therefore, the President, by virtue of his office, and the Constitution, be vested with the power to *make* war, if he is only careful not to *declare* war.

That is what I call an argument. If it is not clever, it is at least brave. But Senator Harlan did not stop there. He argues, further, that the lease of the Bay of Samana, though not ratified by the Senate, might still, in some mysterious way, remain alive after death, and that the President had a right to make war upon any power attacking Baez, without the consent of Congress, for the purpose of protecting this lease.

TO APPRECIATE THIS JOKE,

gentlemen, let us suppose President Grant had leased, in the time of Louis Napoleon, some point on the coast of France as a naval station. Then come the complications between France and Germany. President Grant hereupon orders our navy to Europe for the purpose of defending Louis Napoleon against all comers, so that our leasehold interest may not suffer. The Germans are about to attack the army of Louis Napoleon. "Hold!" cries President Grant; "keep your hands off Louis Napoleon; I have made a lease with him which I am bound to protect; hold, or I'll shoot!" But this is not all. After the battle of Sedan, Napoleon is dethroned, and a revolution is inaugurated. "Stop that!" cries President Grant. "Don't touch Louis Napoleon. I must keep Louis Napoleon on his throne, because I have made a lease with him. I don't tolerate revolution; hold, or I'll shoot!" This may sound supremely ridiculous. But if you will put Baez for Louis Napoleon, you will have the whole glory of the argument that President Grant has the right, without the consent of Congress, to order warlike measures in order to secure to Baez the ruling power over San Domingo, because he has entered into a lease with him which has even not yet become valid by the consent of the Senate. This profound doctrine of the effect of a lease treaty upon the constitutional division of the powers of this republic is [illegible]. To Senator Harlan belongs the honor of the invention; and as the Germans have been favored with Senator Harlan's speech they will undoubtedly study the new doctrine with their accustomed thoroughness.

The Senator finally wound up by insinuating that the President's main offense was that he had somehow wounded Senator Sumner's pride, and offended me by appointing some Postmaster in Missouri whom I did not like. And proving that he understood the virtue of discretion, and also his confidence in his own argument, Mr. Harlan, after this brilliant stroke, closed the debate by a motion to lay on the table, so that Mr. Sumner and I could not reply, and thus betook himself into a safe place. This by way of anecdote.

SPEAKING SERIOUSLY,

gentlemen, this is a matter of grave importance. The power to involve the country in war is a power of tremendous responsibility. It cannot be circumscribed too carefully, nor too conscientiously guarded against abuse. That this power was taken from the executive and confided to the legislative branch of the government was one of the most important changes in the theories of constitutional government; it was essentially a republican provision, for which we gratefully remember the fathers of our Constitution. And here we stand before a naked usurpation of this power; a usurpation which only through a fortunate accident failed to be the cause of bloodshed. When our ships of war had sailed with the President's orders it was beyond his power to prevent a hostile collision. Any Haytien adventurer might have brought it about. It will not do to say that a little war with Hayti would have followed. "There are no little wars," says the Duke of Wellington. A little war with Hayti! France sacrificed the flower of its revolutionary army—the Army of the Rhine—in a war with Hayti. We would be victorious, but to what purpose? There stands the naked usurpation. No public danger provoked it; no public interest was served by it; no public voice called for it. The honor of the country would have been far better guarded without it. Not the shadow of a valid justification excuses it. A naked act of usurpation performed merely to further a favorite scheme of the White House. And for this the Constitution was violated, and the peace of the country endangered. And can such an act pass without the most energetic opposition of Congress, and without emphatic public condemnation? It would almost seem so. And more than this, the same officer of the Government who was guilty of this act is held up by a great many as *the* man above all others to be reinvested with the power and honor of the National Executive. Do you know what that means? We are living in a country where precedent often, but too often, acquires the authority of law and constitutional rule. What is a mere fact to-day is apt to be looked upon as law to-morrow. If this act of usurpation passes without authoritative censure, thus passing as a precedent into our history, future Presidents and their sycophants will find therein sufficient proof that a President may arrogate to himself such a power, for President Grant had done so, and done so not only with impunity, but the American people, after he had done so, had again rewarded him with the highest honors of the republic. And what will that signify? That henceforward a most flagrant and willful breach of the Constitution by a President will be considered no reason why the same position of trust and power should not be confided to him again. And, when the Republican party will meet in National convention, to select a candidate for the Presidency, the question will not merely be, Do we prefer this man to any other that is mentioned? but the question will be, Are we prepared to sanction

EXECUTIVE USURPATION,

with our approval, as a party? Are we prepared to ask the people to establish and sanction a precedent which strikes at the very foundation of republican government? May the party whose public services form so brilliant a part of the history of this republic not end with such a descent? If such a question should ever be submitted to the people, it is to be hoped, for the sake of constitutional liberty in this country and in the world, that the American nation will not hesitate to give an answer worthy of a free people. If the American people love their institutions they will never allow their Presidents to grow so great that they may wantonly trifle with the fundamental laws of the republic.

I have been severely censured and attacked for my attitude in this affair. That cannot touch me. But, when a respectable Republican journal summons Mr. Sumner and myself to compose our personal differences with the President for the sake of the public interest, it deserves an answer. I will give it for myself individually. I cannot understand this view of public affairs. I know of no personal differences that could influence my political attitude. My

PERSONAL RELATIONS WITH THE PRESIDENT

were never other than friendly. I complain of nothing. And, were it otherwise, I would certainly lose my self-respect if, on account of a personal resentment, I found myself capable of attacking the policy of the President. But, if the President were my dearest and most intimate friend, this friendship would not restrain me from opposing a violation of the Constitution. I do not view the great battles of politics as a comedy, wherein we see fit to play at pouting in one act and at reconciliation in the next. To me it is a serious, sacred task. I know only right and duty. I should have been but too happy if I could have contributed to the end that this administration should prove a blessing in every direction, and I hoped as much. I am fully conscious of my responsibility when I speak of a violation of the Constitution. I should never have spoken of it had I not deemed it my duty and were I not profoundly in earnest. It is my conviction, a conviction conscientiously formed, that this is a violation of the Constitution in its most important point, which the people cannot willingly suffer to pass without encouraging the undermining of their constitutional rights piece by piece, and without dropping into the dangerous habit of submission to the arbitrary freaks of personal government. I am not the man to change my convictions like a pair of gloves. Let them prove to me that I am in the wrong, and all differences are composed. But until then I shall not cease to battle against sanctioning this precedent, either through Congress or through the people, with all the energy of my nature. I shall not cease to strive that this precedent may be annulled by the proper authority as long as I have a voice to speak or a pen to write. I cannot, I shall not, indorse a violation of the Constitution in its most vital part by supporting, under any circumstances, the candidacy for re-election of the President who perpetrated it. Vituperation and calumny may be heaped upon me. I am conscious of a good purpose, and cannot but be inflexible. And if I stood solitary and alone I would not cease to sound the signal of danger, deeply convinced as I am that future events will justify my warning.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

What I have said will have convinced you how necessary it is to restore to our political life that moral basis on which firm notions of right and thorough reforms can grow. Much can be done if we remove from our political life certain elements of demoralization, but not all. In the first line there is the necessity of reforming the machinery of our civil service. Civil service reform, as I understand it, has two objects; first to give to the country more efficient and honest officers, and thus to introduce a more regular and economical administration, and, secondly, to abolish that source of demoralization and corruption which we call government patronage. I believe if we attain the second end there will be no difficulty about the first.

It is certainly bad enough that there are in the civil service blockheads and rascals, and that here and there the public business is badly administered, and frauds are committed; but that is not the worst of it. The worst, and in fact the fountain of the greatest abuses, consists in this, that the public offices are considered and treated as the mere spoils of the victorious party. See what the machinery of the Government becomes under this system. An officer is appointed, not only to perform certain duties, but for his own accommodation, to reward him for political services rendered or to be rendered. If he performs only his duty, that fact does not protect him. In spite of the most meritorious fidelity, he will have one day to give way to a mere political huckster, who is better qualified to perform this or that business, or is more successful in the fine art of sycophancy, until finally a large portion of the civil service is in the possession of that class; for an administration which desires to do it can reduce the civil service to such a point. Look at the representatives and lawgivers of the people. They think patronage necessary for them to maintain their influence at home. They descend to the role of office-brokers, who stand before the President, not as independent representatives of the sovereign people, but as mere petitioners, for the President may grant or withhold his favors, and, if he desires, he may sell those favors as the price of acquiescence in his schemes, against their consciences. Look at the President himself. The greatness of his authority prepares for him the most seductive temptation to use the appointing and removing power as a mere machinery of tyranny and corruption for his selfish ends, and, all endeavoring to gain his favor, he is surrounded by a class of sycophants who make him believe that, whatever he may do, all humanity is beyond measure delighted with the performance. There have been but few Presidents who could resist temptations of that nature. Look at our election contests. In a great measure they have descended from the lofty level of great battles of principles to mere quarrels about plunder, and not seldom men of worth and self-respect have been deterred from active participation in political life, and yield their places to hungry adventurers; and hence that demoralization, and that blunting of the finer feelings of honor, which pervades our political life. The people begin to see the dangers which spring from so senseless and demoralizing a system, and, in pursuance of a law drafted by your brave Senator (Trumbull), a commission has been appointed to propose measures for the abolition of these abuses. Certainly, without such a commission, many of them might have been abolished by a prudent and well-disposed Executive, but so far the bread-and-butter business is in full bloom. Let us rejoice that at least the first step has been taken. The Civil Service Commission looks at the problem from the correct point of view. It has commenced making war upon that fountain of corruption, the patronage, and considered whether competitive examinations of the candidates for office are practicable and in conformity with the Constitution. The latter question has been submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion, and, if he answers in the negative, then it is not impossible that the commission will fall back upon something like the plan which I had the honor to propose in my Civil Service Reform bill with relation to Presidential appointments, that pass-examinations be instituted, and that from those who are found fit the President may make his selection, but that then the power of removal should be limited to cases of crime, inefficiency, or violation of the rules of the service. This, in conjunction with an appropriate extension of official terms, would stop the worst abuses of patronage, and gradually destroy the whole system. But I will not detain you with further details.

The opponents of the reform argue that it would bring new evils with it. They try to frighten the people with the bugbear of an arrogant and aristocratic bureaucracy as it exists in several States of the old world. But nobody thinks of introducing anything like that. In a country like this, where the organs of public opinion are so free, and where the high offices of the Government change hands so frequently, the growth of a stable bureaucracy is almost an impossibility. We are also told that every American citizen has a right to public position. So he has, and it shall not be taken from him; but with that right he should also recognize his duty to qualify himself so as to become a good officer. No limit is set to honorable ambition; but when the offices cease to be mere spoils the desire to possess an office will again be an honorable desire. But it is said that those who pass an examination, forming the class from which the officers are to be taken, will be the privileged class, and that this is an encroachment upon the rights of others. Yes, the preference given to men of ability will be an encroachment upon the rights of blockheads. The preference given to honest men will be an encroachment upon the rights of thieves.

But all these arguments will not stand in the way of the reform.

THE REAL DANGER

is somewhere else. When the idea of civil service reform has once become popular, we shall hear from a great many politicians of the old school, "Certainly, we are in favor of this reform, but this special proposition which has been made does not suit us." But no special proposition will suit them, and they will make none themselves, for the simple reason that in their hearts they are for the preservation of the old abuses. In this way the reform can be prevented by its pretended friends. All its sincere friends should watch those slippery gentlemen. We may not be able to convert them, but we can prevent them from cheating the people by false representations. I am convinced that much would be won for this reform by the limitation of the Presidential office to one term. When a President cannot be elected a second time, the temptation will no longer exist for him to use patronage as a machinery of corruption for the purpose of securing his renomination. We shall then witness fewer scandals like that connected with a prominent newspaper editor in the East, who one day wrote an article against the administration, was appointed Collector of Customs the next, and on the third declared that the peace and happiness of the country demanded imperatively the renomination of President Grant; a real cash-down transaction, of which the Springfield (Mass.) Republican remarked that the President did not even give this appointee the ordinary dry goods credit of thirty days. You

MAKE A PRESIDENT INELIGIBLE FOR A SECOND TERM,

and the market where consciences are bought and sold will at least be limited to that extent. We shall then have Presidents who can at least honestly think of this reform without being tortured by the idea how much advantage they might draw for themselves from these very abuses, and that pitiable servility will also disappear, which, in order to preserve office and patronage, works against better conviction, for the re-election of a President, before he has proved that his first election was deserved. The favor with which the idea of civil service reform has been received by the best portion of the people permits us to hope that very soon the necessity of a revival of those finer feelings of honor, in political life, which distinguished the first years of this republic, will be recognized. It is well known that Washington, as President, refused an office to one of his relations, just because he belonged to his family. We have now come so far that this refusal will be ridiculed as stupid prudery, and an absurdly exaggerated delicacy. No, it was no exaggeration of delicacy; it was the entirely correct feeling of a gentleman, at the head of the State, who recognized the high responsibility of his duty, to impart to his subordinates his measure of his own notions of honor, by his own example. However much he deserved a reward for that which he had done for the country—and nobody ever did or deserved more, before him or after him—he showed that he looked upon his office as an obliging opportunity to render still greater services, and not as a mere milch cow to feed him and his kin, and he could ask of every government officer under him the same notion of honor and duty; but when now a President puts

HIS COUSINS AND BROTHERS-IN-LAW

by the dozen at the public crib, then the whole chorus of flatterers exclaim: "A trifle; who will find fault with him for that?" and he who feels the indecency of such acts, and expresses his feelings, is simply denounced as a traitor, whose heart must be full of black designs.

No, these are no trifles. The cousins and brothers-in-law of the President may, as officers, be no worse than others; but when he puts them to the public crib the Chief of the State teaches his subordinates by his example, which is everywhere visible, that in his opinion a public office may be used for selfish ends, to make out of it what can be made. And who will wonder when those subordinates also make out of their offices all that can be made? When the Chief of the State takes presents, and then puts the donors into high offices and dignities, the men so appointed may be very worthy men, and the presents may have had nothing to do with their appointments, but the Chief of the State has shown his subordinates that, in his opinion, an officer may take presents, and then grant his official favors to the donors in an official way, and who will then wonder when the subordinates, following the high example, also take presents and give their official favors to the donors? The New York papers are making much clamor over the fact that while Republican conventions pass resolutions in favor of civil service reform, a United States marshal declares to a subordinate officer, whom he has just removed, that for the removal there were only political reasons, and none arising out of any official shortcomings. Is that surprising when the Chief of the Government, after having declared himself in his message in favor of civil service reform, continually and persistently removes officers whose official conduct was unimpeachable, merely for the purpose of putting political tools in their places? When he, as I have shown to you in one instance, carries the trade in consciences so far that the world laughs at it? Like master, like man. We ought to be surprised at nothing.

No, gentlemen, these are not trifles, which show that from the highest position, where a model should be exhibited for imitation, that influence proceeds which undermines all fine feeling of official honor. Had Washington, instead of furnishing so bright an example of noble disinterestedness, given on his part the example of greedy nepotism, he would, by this exhibition, for all future time have poisoned the character of our public service. That in our days this poison descends in such streams from the highest place, is certainly a misfortune, but it is a greater misfortune that party spirit covers such acts, which undermine official honor in the whole republic under the mantle of respectability.

I know well that censure and abuse will rain down upon me for what I have said here. But ask those who blame me whether what I have said is not true, word for word, and what can they answer? I am for civil service reform in all earnest. I am for the elevation of moral tone in our political life from my whole soul, and he who is in earnest must not recoil from pursuing the evil in all its ramifications whatever it may cost him.

WHERE TO APPLY THE KNIFE.

Yes, it is my conviction that the American people, if they desire to restore the original purity of our public life, must direct their attention to the head as well as the members of the body politic. They have to prove that when the head of the State does not understand the great responsibility of his example, it is not indifferent to the people, and that the people consider the moral tone of our public life important enough to distribute their favors accordingly. With the rose-water of flattery such cancers cannot be cured. With polite silence or smooth figures of speech such evils cannot be eradicated. It requires determination, and I hope we shall not have to wait for that until the disease has become incurable.

☞ What William Tell did as a matter of fiction, Capt. Travis performed as a matter of fact, in Cleveland the other evening, where he shot an apple from the head of a boy 12 paces distant, sending a bullet clean through the center of the apple, which remained undisturbed on the boy's head.

FOREIGN.

Reckless Bearing of the Communists on Trial.

Mock Heroics in the Court-Room.

Brutality of the Police at the Dublin Riot.

ENGLAND.

Enthusiastic Reception of a French Deputation in Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A deputation of French citizens appointed to visit Ireland and thank the people of that country for the aid given for the relief of wounded French soldiers during the war with Prussia, has arrived. The people are wild with excitement, and the roads leading to the stopping place of the Frenchmen became impassable because of the crowd Wednesday night. The city bands, the performers dressed in green, marched to the hotel where the Frenchmen are stopping, and played American, Irish and French national airs, and also some Fenian tunes. There was no interference by the police. The deputation reached the Shelbourn Hotel at 3 o'clock, and, in response to the calls of the people, came out on the balcony. A member of Parliament made an address to the crowd. The son of Marshal MacMahon also arrived with the deputation, and was loudly cheered. His reception was worthy of a king. Many houses are illuminated to-night. The enthusiasm of the people is exceedingly great.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The French deputation, which has been so enthusiastically received in Dublin, are headed by Count De Flouigny.

The International Society.

NEW YORK, August 17.—A correspondent of the World, writing from London, August 5, refers to the late meeting of the General Council of the International, held in that city, from which it appears that agents of that organization were at work in Spain, and had been provided with funds to create disturbances there; that information has been received announcing the establishment of an International club, and starting a newspaper entitled La Commune, in New Orleans, America; also, that a section had been formed in Washington, which was composed principally of journalists, Washington being the great political center as New York was the commercial. It was reported that the Pope had denounced the International, as subversive of the peace of Europe. Mazzini was attacked for his opposition to the organization, it being declared that he never was a member of it, and the statement was made that the working-men of Italy were with the association. The allowance of one pound a week for the Paris refugees of the association in London was reduced to one shilling per week to each person.

The Queen Hissed.

DUBLIN, August 17.—At a banquet given the French deputation, to-night, the Lord Mayor proposed the toast: "The Queen," which was received with a storm of hisses, lasting several minutes.

Fete at Chiselhurst.

Napoleon has given a fete at Chiselhurst, at which telegrams were received from the Czar of Russia, King of Sweden, Emperor of Austria, King of Portugal, King of Holland, Prince of Wales and others.

Account of the Dublin Riot—Brutality of the Police.

NEW YORK, August 20.—A Dublin correspondent of the London Times of the 9th, describing the Dublin riot, says Mr. P. J. Smythe, member of Parliament, was proceeding with his speech, when suddenly there shot into view round a corner of the Wellington monument a considerable body of police, truncheons in hand, who, without uttering a word of warning, notice or expostulation, began to strike mercilessly all sides. If an impartial inquiry be instituted by the Government, I believe it will be found that throughout the period during which so many dreadful wounds were given by the police no resistance was offered. None could be offered. No defense was attempted by the people beyond the use of umbrellas in a few cases to ward off the showering blows of loaded truncheons. Every one within reach was assailed. Newspaper reporters, Conservative and Liberal, many of them with note-book and pencil in hand, some of them personally well-known by the police for years past as members of the press, were attacked as any one else. Flying victims were dexterously tripped in order that while on the ground they might be bludgeoned. A person was quietly walking away alone when some policemen ran at him. One of them dealt him a fearful kick in the hip which staggered him, and before he could utter a cry another, with a blow of his truncheon, felled him to the earth in a gout of blood.

FRANCE.

Warlike Preparations in Russia and Prussia.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Patrie says Russia is making great military preparations. The Czar, accompanied by Gen. Leflo, French Ambassador, had visited the camp of the Twelfth army corps at Jsarskoselo. Prussia is also filling up and perfecting her armaments, and collecting enormous quantities of stores. The Patrie believes that the preparations of the latter power are aimed at Russia.

Sword Presented by Alsatians in America to Gen. Ulrich.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The sword subscribed by the Alsatian residents of New York for Gen Ulrich, defender of Strasburg, was presented to the General to-day. In accepting the gift of his countrymen in America, the General said he would only draw the sword when an attempt was made to reconquer the provinces which had been torn from France by the sword of the enemy.

Bearing of the Communists on Trial—Gayety Out of Place.

NEW YORK, August 20.—A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Paris on the 8th, says, in regard to the courtmartial for the trial of Communists: "I was surprised at the want of interest shown by the public. The place was little more than half full, court, prisoners and newspaper reporters all occupying a platform raised some feet above the body of the hall. The men I have seen the day before in their prison neglige, I now saw arrayed as for the boulevards. The one idea evidently dominant in their somewhat unprepossessing countenances was so dear to their countrymen generally, that eyes were upon them, as they struck mock-heroic attitudes, and then glanced furtively around to see whether they had produced the desired effect. They laughed and talked for effect at the moment when the indictments charged them with the heaviest offenses. Ferre was particularly tickled at the stress laid upon his complicity in the murder of hostages, and Assi was rippling over with jokes from the beginning to the end of his *acte d'accusation*. Regere, with scrupulously-fitting gloves covering his small hands, which he affectedly passed through his carefully-brushed hair, with the stiffest and whitest of shirt collars, stood for the most part surveying the audience with a bland and patronizing smile. It seemed a special pleasure to any of them to find a friend in the audience, and to nod to him in an affable and familiar manner, as though to reassure him, and then laugh, perhaps because the friend showed some confusion at the unwelcome recognition. In fact, they seemed to regard the whole affair as an elaborate and not a bad practical joke got up for their especial benefit."

The Court Martial—Mortality, Etc.

PARIS, August 20.—In the court martial at Versailles, the examination of witnesses was concluded yesterday. The argument for the prosecution begins to-morrow.

The number of deaths in Paris last week was 828, including one from cholera.

M. Rouc has gone abroad.

SPAIN.

Prince Humbert—Church Support.

MADRID, August 20.—Prince Humbert, of Italy, is expected to arrive here Friday.

It is reported that in the forthcoming budget the estimates for the support of the church and the maintenance of public worship will be reduced.

ITALY.

Garibaldi Recovered.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Garibaldi has almost wholly recovered from his recent severe illness.

THE TURF.

The Races at Kalamazoo.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Aug. 17.—To-day, the third of the meeting, about eight thousand people were present. Class number six, premium fifteen hundred dollars for horses that have never beaten 2:45, mile heats to harness, best three in five. Won by Ohio Boy in straight heats. Time, two thirty-one and three-fifths; two thirty-two and three-fifths; two thirty-three and three-quarters.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., August 17—About 10,000 persons were on the grounds. Class No. 7, premium $500, running horses, mile heats, weights for age, best 3 in 5, was won by J. C. Simpson's horse Blink Iron, in straight heats. Time, 1:46¼, 1:46½.

Class 8—Premium $1,000, for horses that have never beaten 3 minutes, mile heats to harness, three in five. Uncle Abe won the first and second heats. Time, 2:28¼, 2:28 3-5. Judge Brigham won the third, fourth, and fifth heats and the race. Time, 2:32, 2:26 2-5, 2:30¼.

To-morrow, the fourth and last day, there will be three races. The first for a premium of $2,500 for horses that have never beaten 2:40. There are sixteen entries; among them are Graves and Loomis, Clementina, Dan Mace, Judge Fullerton and J. S. Briggs' Ohio Boy. Class No. 11, premium $6,000, open to all horses, six horses entered—American Girl, Lucy, Goldsmith Maid, Matthew Smith, Chicago, and James D. Mann. Lucy is now owned by Henry C. Bertey, of Milwaukee, and will be driven to-morrow by Owen Hickock.

The Races at Saratoga—A. Keene Richards Wins the Kentucky Stake.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The attendance at the races to-day was large, not less than 10,000 persons being present. Deep interest was taken in the steeple chase, in which five horses started. It was closely contested between Tammany and Tisdale, the latter leading in the first half of the race. Tammany took the lead at about the beginning of the last mile, and came in a couple of lengths ahead of Tisdale. At the second hedge, Alloway, the rider of Milesian, was thrown, but remounted. Sutliffe, the rider of King John, was thrown over his horse's head at the second leap over the ditch. He also remounted and came in fourth, Milesian third. Time, 6:15.

Kentucky stakes for two-year-olds, one mile, nine started. A. Keene Richards' bay filly won, after a close contest with Joe. Daniels, who was second, and Hunter, Travers' bay colt, third. Time, 1:47¼.

Third race—selling race—purse $600, all ages, one and three-fourth miles, was won by Climax, Precedent second, Quintard third. Time, 3:11¼.

Kalamazoo Races—Last Day.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., August 18.—Fourth and last day—A much larger attendance than on any previous day. The first race, premium $2,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:40, mile heats, three in five, to harness, fourteen entries, was won by Judge Fullerton, in straight heats. Time, 2:26¼, 2:26 3-5, 2:32.

The second race, premium $3,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:30, mile heats, three in five, to harness, nine entries, was won by Red Cloud, in straight heats. Time, 2:24¼, 2:23 3-5, 2:29 1-5.

The third race, premium $6,000, open to all horses, mile heats, three in five, to harness, six entries, four started, was won by Goldsmith Maid, in straight heats; Lucy second, American Girl third, Chicago fourth. Time, 2:26 3-5, 2:22 4-5, 2:26.

RACES AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 18.—The attendance at the races to-day was large. The first race, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Belmont's Nellie James; Frogtown second, and Moselle third. Frogtown was the favorite in the pools.

The second race was for three-year-olds, one mile and one-eighth, and was won by Abdel Kowen. This was a close race, the winner running neck and neck with Tubman three-fourths of the entire distance. Time, 1:58.

The third race, for all ages, one mile and three-quarters, was won by Favorite Elliotic, by about a neck; Hamburg came in second, and Frogtown third. Time, 3:08¼.

Saratoga Races—Longfellow Alone in His Glory.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—The attendance at the races to-day was large. For the great hurdle race seven horses started. The favorite was Vesuvius, and was the winner. Astronomer was several lengths ahead at the middle of the last mile, but his driver was thrown. The horse went on and came in second. Time, 3:58. In the second race, two and three-quarter miles, Longfellow galloped over the course with no contestant. The third race, one and a half miles, was won by Barney Williams, in a close struggle, with Climax second, and Midday third. Time, 2:38.

On Monday the celebrated race-horse Harry Basset will attempt to run a mile in 1:41.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, August 19.

Business with the merchants is somewhat more lively, but there is no change in the money market. The call for money is only for small sums on short paper to cover up some gap caused by disappointments in making collections. The price for good commercial bills is 9 per cent., while other grades of paper are shaved at 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is very abundant, and the banks are all free sellers, but, while they make a slight concession to their neighbor banks, the counter rate is unchanged, and they still sell at 1-10 premium.

GOLD—Opened at 112⅞, touched 112¾, but late in the day it rallied, and closed at 112¾.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112⅜	113
Silver halves and quarters	106	108
Silver dimes	103	105

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are still on the upward track.

Coupons of 1881	118¾@119¼
" " 1862	113¾@114¼
" " 1864	113¾@114¼
" " 1865	113¾@114¼
" " 1865 (new)	112¾@113¼
" " 1867	112¾@113¼
" " 1868	113¼@114¼
Ten-forties	113 @114
Currency 6s	115¼@116¼

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past three days:

	Thu.	Fri.	Sat	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '61	118¾	119¼	119¼	..	⅛
'62	114¼	114¼	114¼	..	⅛
'64	114	114¼	114¼	..	⅛
'65	114¼	114¼	114¼	..	⅛
'65 (new)	113¼	114¼	113½	..	⅛
'67	113¼	113¼	113¼	..	⅛
'68	114¼	114¼	114¼	..	⅛
10-40 coupons	114	114¼	114	..	⅛
Currency 6s	115¾	116	116¼	⅛	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—There is little change in locals. The transactions to-day were not large. For prices we refer to the following list, furnished by Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First	117	118
National Bank, Second	103	104
National Bank, Planters'	99	101
National Bank, City	103	104
Bank of America	99	101
Bank of Kentucky	98	100
Bank of Louisville	84	85
Merchants' Bank	118	120
Commercial Bank	75	76
Northern Bank	126	126
Citizens' Bank	113	113
People's Bank	90	93
Masonic Bank	101	102
Farmers' Bank	97	98
Security Bank	114	115
German Bank	135	
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	99	100
Falls City Tobacco Bank	96	98
Farmers and Drovers' Bank		105
Manufacturers' Bank	83	87
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	136	
German Insurance Co. Bank	139	
Western Insurance Co. Bank	131	
Central Bank		100
Jeff., Mad. and Ind. R. R. Co	73	76
Lou., Cin. & Lex. R. R., com'n	46	48
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd	87	88
Louisville and Nashville R. R.	73	74
Gas Company stock	118	119

BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c	94	*100
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c	90	*92½
L. C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	84½*	*85½
L., C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 per c	..	..
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	85½	87
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c	75	78
L. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c	87½	*90
City for improvements, 6 per c	78	80
City for bounty, 6 per c	78	79
City for schools, 6 per c	78	80
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	78	79
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	78	80
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	82½	83½
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	78	80
City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 per c	78	80
City for L. & N. R. R., L. E., 6 per c	78	80
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c	89½	90½
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c	89	*91
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c	94	*95
City for school purposes, 7 per c	94½	*95¼
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	79	80
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c	89	90
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c	89	90
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c	89	90
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	98	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c	99	..
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c	89	90
Grayson county, 7 per c	79	80
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c	79	80
Lyon county, 7 per c	78	80
Caldwell county, 7 per c	77	78
McCracken county, 7 per c	79	80
Shelby county, 8 per c	90	*90½
Carroll county bond, 8 per c	..	*90
New Albany City, 7 per c	..	*90
Cass county, Mo., new, 10 per c	..	*90
Vernon co., Mo., 8 per c	..	*90
Marion co., Mo., 8 per c	..	*90
Louisville Transfer Co., 8 per c	..	*100

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

The Financial "New Departure."

[N. Y. Express.]

Wall street has taken a "new departure," and hereafter there will be no pools, cliques, combinations or communes, nothing but syndicates. This departure has been taken because the ponderous and dignified English title of syndicate, it is hoped by speculators, will have more weight and sound more respectable to the general public. To-day the syndicate in the Panama shares moved the price up to 61, and singularly enough the syndicate in the Western Union shares advanced their price to 61 at the same time. It is proper to remark, however, that these two syndicates have no connection with each other, and that neither one has any idea of leasing or consolidating with the other, as the similarity of the price would indicate. Later in the day, in order to more clearly illustrate this fact, the Western Union syndicate advanced their price to 61⅞, which relieved the public mind. The Pacific Mail syndicate made their shares quite lively and attractive to-day, and at intervals they absorbed a large portion of the speculative interest of the street. The price was changed frequently, but kept within the two extremes of 49⅜ and 50⅞. The Erie syndicate made their shares a special feature on the stock exchange, and lifted the price from 29⅞ to 30⅞. The Reading syndicate put a little life into their stock for a short time, while the various other syndicates in the stock market were contented with simply keeping their shares steady or marking up their quotations slightly. The syndicate for the bear account in Northwest, under the presidency of the Hon. Rufus Drew, made their shares weak at times, but during the afternoon the bull syndicate in the same stocks succeeded in making a higher range of prices.

The Miserable Dupes.

"H. V. R." the special "route-of-the-railroad" correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Crossville, Cumberland county, Tenn., August 11th, closes his letter with this piece of information:

"I understand that nearly three hundred Northern families have moved into this county in anticipation of the Cincinnati railroad. If the road is built, the barren wastes through here will fill up. The land is very cheap, oftener less than a dollar an acre than above it, and with proper cultivation it will yield well, although it will in no case compare with the valley land."

Exports from England.

The following is from the trade report of Messrs. DuFay & Co., dated Manchester, England, August 1, 1871:

Exports of manufactured goods from the United Kingdom to the United States for the six months ending June 30, 1871, as compared with the same period in 1870 and 1869:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Cotton piece goods of all kinds, yards	67,161,882	62,306,942	79,293,469
Woolen cloths of all kinds, yards	1,627,359	1,815,818	3,399,774
Worsted stuffs, yds	36,617,113	34,742,900	48,880,609
Carpets, yards	2,859,700	2,719,908	3,415,398

The Orange Crop.

[From the Louisiana Sugar-Bowl.]

Notwithstanding the severity of the past winter, which greatly injured the orange trees in some localities, we find that, where the branches were not killed by the freeze, the trees are, in every locality in Western Louisiana, well filled with fruit. The crop is a very sure one along the water courses in Southern Louisiana. The Lower Teche, Achafalaya, Boeuf, Black, Du Large, Grand Caillou, Little Caillou, Lower Bayou, Terrebonne, Le Bieu and Bayou Lafourche are all well adapted to the growth of the tree, and generally have good facilities for shipping the fruit to market; yet orange trees are seldom found in quantities to enable the owners to make shipments.

An Enterprising People at Work.

The two items "Water-path to Galveston" and "Bayou Bartholomew" are cut from the St. Louis Democrat of the 18th, and are published in this column, not with any hope, much less any expectation, that the business men of Louisville will make any efforts at imitation, but merely as current items of news—that the readers of this column may see what enterprising business men elsewhere are doing to gain trade, that's all:

A WATER PATH TO GALVESTON.

Imbs, Meyer & Fuss received a telegram yesterday from Galveston, announcing the safe arrival of the steamer Beardstown, which left this city on the 27th ultimo—thus safely making the trip in nineteen days. The course of the Beardstown was down the Mississippi to the mouth of Red river, up that stream to the Atchafalaya, down that river through Grand Lake and Flat Lake to Berwick's Bay, down the bay to the Gulf of Mexico, thence along the gulf shore to Galveston. In seven days from the time the Beardstown arrived here she reached Brashear City on the upper end of Berwick's Bay, where she probably remained twenty-four hours or more. In eleven days more she was safely in Galveston Bay. This trip of the Beardstown settles the question of the practicability of a direct trade between this city and Galveston, and plucks another plume from the flaunting cockade of New Orleans. The Beardstown was laden with flour, provisions, stores, etc., much of which was placed on her by the direct purchase and on account of her plucky commander, who will be enabled to get a large freight upon his cargo and yet undersell the same class of goods brought to Galveston via New Orleans. We trust that this successful trip of the Beardstown will embolden our merchants and steamboatmen to make further experiments in that direction.

BAYOU BARTHOLOMEW.

Bayou Bartholomew rises in Southern Arkansas, and flowing down through some of the finest cotton counties of that State and Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, empties into the Ouachita river at Ouachita City. Reliable advices from the plantations along Bayou Bartholomew declare that the cotton planters there are extremely desirous of establishing permanent trade relations with this city. They affirm that they are sick and tired of the rapaciousness of New Orleans merchants, and that if our steamboatmen would establish a line of steamers to run from here once a week to Camden, on the Ouachita, and put a small steamer on Bayou Bartholomew to take up supplies and bring out cotton, it would be found to pay handsomely. The little bayou steamer could ply between Ouachita City and the Arkansas line, and thus act as an important feeder to the Camden and St. Louis steamers, taking the goods destined for the bayou plantations at Ouachita City and bringing in the cotton to that place to be picked up by the steamers on their way down from Camden. Surely here is an opening for a heavy trade, and there will be plenty of steamers idle next fall and winter from freezing of the upper rivers which might be put into the trade by way of experiment.

Late Dairy Markets.

UTICA, August 14—12 M.

CHEESE—There is no change in quotations, but prices are firmer. A number of our factories sold during the week at 10@10½c, two going as high as 10¾c. Transactions are therefore likely to be offered, and holders will be firm in their demands. Buyers, we think, appear a little more cheerful, and on the whole the market has a better look, notwithstanding the further decline in the cable and other unfavorable circumstances.

We are requested to call the attention of our dairymen to color. The buyers say they do not want a high color—not so high as last year—but they want a bright, even color, that will suit the London market. Pale cheese is not wanted at all. To suit, cheese must be either white or well colored, though not red.

BUTTER—There is a scarcity of fine butter, and prices for this grade are rather stiffer. Buyers are in want of the article, and would probably pay 26@27c for the best. The lower grades are too plenty, and a drug on the market.

LITTLE FALLS, August 14—11:30 A. M.

CHEESE—There is a larger delivery of farm cheese than last week. Sales of fine to prime at 8@9½c.—[Utica Herald.

Chicago Grain Market.

[Times, 18th.]

In the grain markets there was considerable activity on yesterday, and in the various grains a fair business was transacted, although the demand on the account of shippers was hardly as satisfactory as on the preceding days of the week. Rather unfavorable advices from New York and other points, coupled with the speculative excitement that has existed in wheat and some of the smaller grains during the past few days, operated as a drawback upon the movement of shippers, and interfered materially with the course of legitimate business. Speculators, however, continued to trade freely. Prices were fully steady, though corn, oats, and rye were easier than on Wednesday. Wheat was advanced a trifle. The closing quotations stood as follows:

	Closing yesterday.	Same day last year.
No. 2 spring wheat	$1 06½	$1 11
No. 2 corn	44⅞	72½
No. 2 oats	29⅝	38
No. 2 rye	55	72½
No. 2 barley	60	1 08

New Orleans and Liverpool.

[Picayune, 17th.]

A new line of iron steamers is to be put on between this port and Liverpool, and the first steamer is now on the ways and well advanced. It is understood that the steamers are to ply to this port for a time, and if the trade is not found profitable they will be transferred elsewhere. The Liverpool and Mississippi Valley Steamship Company will have all their steamers finished and running before the 1st of January. The Southern Line will keep the same number of ships on they have had the past season.

Our merchants should do all in their power to maintain these lines. Our port is peculiarly adapted for steamships, and unless she gets rid of the sailing vessels New Orleans will always labor under a disadvantage. It is to the interest of our merchants to import direct, because they save a profit in New York and the freight out here from that point. If we can give these steamers a cargo coming this way, they will be enabled to take cotton and tobacco outward at less rates.

We are also informed that an additional line of steamers will be put on between here and New York; also a fine Boston line, composed of superior vessels, to be handled by excellent officers.

Should all these lines be put on, New Orleans will then have ten lines running, besides Morgan's Texas steamers.

Tobacco.

QUERY.—Who reports the Louisville tobacco market for the New York Tobacco Leaf? As will be seen by the extract below, the market is misrepresented, for no tobacco is sold in boxes in this market—and this misrepresentation has been continued week after week, without change, for two or three months—perhaps longer. Read the following, dated August 9th:

"The imports for the week were 1,548 hhds, 1,054 bxs, and the exports were 1,448 hhds, 1,651 bxs. The sales at the different warehouses for the same time were 825 hhds."

[From the N. Y. Tobacco Leaf, 17th.]

HOW SHALL WE PREVENT GRASSHOPPERS FROM EATING TOBACCO?

Grasshoppers are one of the few insects that indulge in the use of the weed, writes a correspondent, and their manner of taking it is rather damaging to the growing plant, for, unlike the worm, they do not clean as they go, but go with a skip, and eat where they please, damaging more than they devour. To attempt to catch and kill them would be quite too brisk a business to be both agreeable and profitable; so some other means must be resorted to in order to prevent their depredations. A few days ago, we saw a farmer plowing a slip of ground beside his tobacco field to keep the jumping rascals from his precious weed, but his neighbor says it will do no good, unless the plowed strip is several rods wide, and says sulphur sown on the plants when wet will keep them off, as they are not yet used to brimstone. Another farmer says sow ashes or lime freely on the tobacco plants by the side of the grass land, for they will abandon the use of the filthy weed, unless free from all alkalies. But we confess we have more confidence in a flock of fowls to devour the grasshoppers than any other remedy. More fowls and less grasshoppers is our idea.

AN INTERESTING TOBACCO CIRCULAR.

The following tobacco circular will be found so just in its estimates, so careful in its conclusions, and so reasonable in its anticipations that we make large extracts from it, as matter of great interest to all tobacco-growers, dealers and manufacturers. It is dated Henderson, Ky., August 16, 1871:

"The impression was made on the mind generally of all engaged in the beginning of the year that the crop then delivering was not only unprecedentedly large, but was of very fine quality, and they talked 'large crop' until they actually believed it. The consequence was that New York and Louisville, the two largest markets, wrote down the price (especially the former city) until there was a heavy loss staring our buyers in the face, and this deterred the tobacco from going to New York as a market, and it was rushed to the Louisville market to get rid of it as soon as possible. Large sales were made daily, amounting some days to over 400 hhds, and the week's average over 2,000 hhds, the month over 7,000, and the estimate for the year over 60,000 hhds in Louisville alone.

"This brought a decline, and the more it declined the greater seemed the effort to get it to market, fearing it would not pay for handling and expense of forwarding and selling. This happened about the season for making preparations for another crop.

"The tide has now changed. The daily sales at Louisville do not reach 100 hhds. Last week's sales, ending August 12, were less than 700 hhds and for the year 40,745 hhds. They are convinced that the sales will not exceed 48,000 to 50,000 hhds in Louisville, and the make of the West will not reach 150,000 hhds, and the leaf now commands from $3 to $5 more than it did in the early part of the season.

"Of the crop produced there will be forty thousand hogsheads taken for home consumption, and not to exceed one hundred—if that—reach the seaboard.

"The stock of New York is nearly ten thousand hogsheads less than last year, twelve thousand less than 1869, and 14,500 less 1868, or a little over one-half the stock of same date. Other leading markets show a corresponding falling off in stocks. This looks surprising on the delivery of what was said to be the largest crop ever produced in the West, and the crop nearly all gone forward.

"Now, while all the markets of the world that had open ports, show a marked falling off in stocks, the manufacturers hold very small stocks, believing the quantity produced will bring much lower prices, both home and abroad. The consequence is our cutters and manufacturers have to pay from fifteen to thirty dollars for good to fine cutting leaf, and from thirty to fifty dollars for good to fine wrappers.

"Too much of our tobacco has been prepared and sent to England, and we look to see large quantities of the best leaf tobacco returned to this country, as has been done in former years. This is owing to the scarcity of such leaf left at home, and the high prices it will command, as our cutters always pay much better prices than can possibly be obtained in Europe.

"THE GROWING CROP.—Our information extends to all the points of the tobacco-growing States of the West. We have deferred the issue of this circular until we could get correct and reliable information, both by personal observation and correspondence.

"In Kentucky, commencing with the district above Louisville, known as the cutting district, embracing Mason and Owen counties, they report a fair crop, but not an average one; this being some 250 to 300 miles distant, we have no personal knowledge, and very few correspondents from whom to derive the information we would desire.

"Coming below Louisville, taking the line of the Nashville railroad, and the district around Hopkinsville and Clarksville, known as a heavy rich shipping leaf, we have some personal knowledge, having been over the country since the planting. Our correspondents from all points in this district report a two-thirds crop, in acreage planted, the growth about five-eighths of last year's crop—drought very severe.

"Paducah district, known as Jackson's Purchase, embracing the counties below the Cumberland river, in this State, and the bordering counties in Tennessee, the tobacco counties report half the acreage planted; growth to the acre about two-thirds of last year; drought alarming.

"From this, known as the stemming region, we have a more correct knowledge. We embrace the line of the Ohio river, from Louisville to Paducah; up Cumberland river to Eddyville, and thence across the country to the north of Hopkinsville. All our correspondents, from Green river to Louisville, agree in their report. One-half the acreage planted; the growth forty to fifty per cent. of last year. Hopkins, Webster, Henderson, Union and Crittenden we can report about the same as the last-named district. We have a personal knowledge of them, and we are confident there is not over one-half to two-thirds the acreage planted; the yield cannot now be estimated, as much of the crop was planted as late as the middle of July, and has had no rain since. You can now cover the plant with your hand, and the drought very severe; no prospect of rain, and with the most favorable weather and a late fall there cannot be over forty to fifty per cent. of a crop harvested. Many have discharged their labor and abandoned their crop.

"Of Indiana we have some personal knowledge, and our correspondents agree that there is not over two-thirds of last year's acreage planted; one-third of this died in planting; the crop is very backward and small; much can be covered with your hat, and it cannot, with the most favorable weather, make a yield of over fifty per cent. of last year to the acre. Illinois about the same, being affected with the drouth about the same as ourselves.

"Missouri reports two-thirds acreage planted—drouth prevailing to an alarming extent—one-half the crop ready to top, the other half late and small and much neglected, and can now be covered with your hat; and with the most favorable weather cannot make over one-half last year's crop, which was 13,000 to 14,000 hhds, and this cannot reach 7,000 hhds with the most favorable weather and late fall.

"These reports embrace what are known as the tobacco-growing States of the West, and the reports we receive daily are certainly very gloomy—never so much so—the drouth prevailing to an alarming extent at all points in the West. There cannot now, under the most favorable circumstances, be over forty to fifty per cent. of last year's crop harvested in the West, or, say 75,000 hhds, and that very scrubby and short.

"The only report the least favorable is from the Owen county, or cutting, district; this tobacco, owing to the shortness of the crop, will all be taken for home consumption at high prices, much above export value, as our cutters always pay $5 to $10 per 100 pounds for fine cutting leaf more than can be obtained for it in Europe. We will require of the growing crop 40,000 hhds. for home consumption. This will leave to be exported to Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and other foreign countries, 35,000 hhds.

"With the large make of strips and dry leaf already sent to Europe, together with the high price the leaf is expected to bring at home, there will be but few strips made next season, as the leaf will command more money at home than the strips will sell for in England.

"Many of our correspondents and neighbors have already declared their intention to make no strips out of the growing crop, as the competition already brought about by the foreign buyer in our home markets has placed the leaf beyond the reach of the stemmers, and if such is the case with last year's crop, what chance will the stemmer have on the coming crop?

"This will bring about a revolution in the tobacco trade. Instead of sending our tobacco abroad for sale, the foreign buyer will come to us, as he has done this year, in Louisville and other Western markets, which has proven to be not only the best market for prized tobacco, but the best way of selling in the world. And instead of catering to the fancy of the buyer, as is done in New York, Liverpool and London, to the detriment of the seller, the buyer sees competition, face to face, at the breaks, where he can see the tobacco as it is, stripped and broken. Each hogshead is sold on its own merit, and the purchaser is compelled to pay its value, if he wants it; the seller can, at least, sell his tobacco as soon as it is ready for market, as all tobaccos are sold on arrival, if desired, at full market value, and not be compelled to hold it for two, three and five years; run about to find a buyer; feel glad he has found him, and make concessions to secure a sale, and then write his consignor he has done well—that he looks for a further decline—that they have large stocks on hand—'full two years' supply,' and great anxiety exhibited to sell.

"This sounds very much, to us as if the cry of 'wolf' comes from the other side.

"Yours respectfully, etc.,

"JOHN FUNK & CO."

State of Trade.

The great heat of the weather has had a tendency to discourage trade; nevertheless the volume has been very respectable for the season. There is no feature in the general market demanding special notice. Some lines of trade, as dry goods, drugs and country produce, show very considerable activity; others, as groceries, flour and grain, iron and iron products, only moderate sales; and others, as provisions, but very light movements. The trade in bagging is not so large as was expected, and, if this shows anything, it is evidence of a short cotton crop. Prices have not materially changed during the week in any line, and the general run of trade is still confined to actual wants. Dry goods, however, sounds the first note of the fall trade; quite a number of buyers are in the market from the South, especially from Arkansas and Mississippi, and they are buying pretty largely. By the first of September the markets will show a great change, as a very large fall and winter trade is confidently expected in all branches of business.

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river (furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Bacon, tcs	138	205	Lard, kegs	..	59
Bacon, casks	223	278	Malt, sks	777	..
Butter, pa	9	2	Mackerel, pa	14	15
Bagging, pcs	339	296	Nails, kgs	711	108
Cotton, bales	80	117	Oil, bbls	271	178
Cotton yarn, ba	..	7	Oats, sacks	536	3
Coffee, bgs	164	106	Pork, bbls	10	..
Cheese, bxs	95	11	Pork, pcs	105	98
Candles, bxs	..	192	Potatoes, bls	128	226
Cement, bbls	..	990	Rye, sks	40	40
Corn, sacks	..	36	Sugar, hhds	..	..
Cattle, head	114	82	Sugar, bxs	93	58
Eggs, bbls	4	3	Seed, bgs	204	54
Flour, bbls	1141	1118	Tobacco, h'ds	148	352
Feathers, sks	23	6	Tobacco, bxs	228	276
Hides, bdls	241	109	Whisky, bbls	690	167
Hogs, No	53	150	Wheat, sks	1568	..
Hay, bales	100	180	Wool, bgs	20	19
Iron, pig, tons	90	8			
Lard, tcs	57	17			

Weekly Review of the Markets.

BAGGING—The market is quiet at 18½@20½c for 2, 2¼ and 2½ lb for flax hemp, hand-made and power-loom product. The demand is not so heavy as was expected, and some sales have been made during the week of 2-lb hand-made hemp as low as 18c, but that was an exceptional lot, and was sold below the market. The sales to-day, so far as reported, amounted to 925 pcs at quotations as above.

BAGS—The market is very quiet, and dealers hold at quotations:

2-bushel, seamless bags, cotton	32½@37½
1-bushel burlaps	19 @20
2-bushel do	13½@16
Gunnies, in bales	19 @20
Gunnies, rewoved	21 @

BATTING—Is firm, with ample stocks. Dealers quote extra at 22c; No. 1 at 19@20c; No. 2 at 16@18c; common at 14@15c.

BROOMS—Market generally quiet. Dealers quote common qualities at $1 75@2 50 per dozen, and prime qualities at $2 50@3 per dozen.

CANDIES—The market is steady, with a fair demand. Dealers quote:

Double refined Candies	16@18
FANCY CANDY—	
Machine Drops	18@20
Balls and Kisses	18@20
Bar Candy	18@25
Nut Candy	18@25
Gum Drops	30@35
Arabian Gum Drops	19@25
Imperials	18@25
Rock Candy	25@30
Lozenges	25@40
Common pan work	25@30
Fine Almonds	30@45
No. 2 do	25@30
Plain Creams	30@35
Decorated Creams	30@35
Cordial Goods	30@35

CANNED GOODS—There is a fair demand for goods embraced in the following list, and prices are steady:

Peaches, 2 and 3 lb	$2 00@3 50
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pineapples	2 85@3 00
Cherries	2 85@3 25
Gooseberries	2 75@3 00
Pears	2 50
Plums	2 75@3 50
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	3 75@4 50
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	5 00@5 50
Tomatoes, per doz	1 75@2 50
Jellies, per doz	2 50@3 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@5 00
Worcester Sauces, pts&hf pts, per doz	4 25@8 00
Catsup, tomato, per doz	2 00@2 50
Catsup, English walnut, per doz	3 50@5 50
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	1 50@5 75
Pickles, English	3 75@7 00

CEMENT—Is in good demand, and manufacturers are selling at $1 65@1 90 per bbl. Sales to-day 900 bbls at quotations.

COAL—Coal is firm at the advance, and dealers quote Pittsburg at 24c retail. Pomeroy coal is sold at 21c, delivered.

COOPERAGE AND COOPER STUFF—A fair demand for flour barrels is reported, and prices are steady.

Bourbon bbls, iron-hooped	$2 30
Highwine bbls, iron-hooped	2 10
Oil bbls	2 05
Pork bbls	1 50
Lard tierces	1 75
Ham tierces	1 00
Bacon hhds	3 00
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	55
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 35
" " iron-hooped	1 60
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	1 00
" five gallons	90
Bbl poles, per 1,000	14 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	24 00
Staves, per 1,000	18 00@20 00

CORDAGE—Cotton twine and rope are quiet, and dealers quote:

Baling twine	18 @19
Hemp twine, per doz	65 @75
Cotton twine	32 @35
Jute rope	16 @18
Cotton rope	32 @34
Manilla rope	20 @21
Sisal rope	19 @20
Tarred rope	18 @20

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 65@70c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 50@3 75 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COTTON—Liverpool opened firm at 8⅞@9d for uplands and closed quiet, but steady at the same figures, with sales of 12,000 bales. New York opened weak at 18¾c for middling, fell to 18⅜c, and advanced again to 18⅝c, closing at that figure, but dull, with sales of about 11,000 bales. These advices indicate an improvement of ⅛d in Liverpool during the week, and a decline in New York of ⅛c. Dealers in this market quote as follows:

Middling	18
Low middling	16½
Good ordinary	15
Ordinary	13½

COTTON YARNS, CARPET-CHAIN AND CANDLEWICK—The market is firm at the advance, but stocks are ample, and include Southern and standard brands of yarns.

No. 400, per dozen, at	16½@
" 500, " "	15 @
" 600, " "	13½@
" 700, " "	12 @
Candlewick, at	22 @25
Carpet-chain, white, at	31 @33
Carpet-chain, colored, at	39 @42

Southern yarns are held at 1@1½c under these figures.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair request and quotations for oranges and lemons are firm.

Oranges, per box. None in the market.	
Lemons, per box	6 00@ 7 00
Layer raisins, per box	2 75@ 3 00
Figs, per lb	15@ 20
Zante currants, per lb	11½@ 12½

HAY—There has been a fair demand during the past week, and prices are firm for old at $18@19 per ton on arrival. Dealers are selling from store and delivered on cars at $1 50@2 50 advance. New hay has been sold on arrival at $15@16.

HEMP—Prices are firm, and dealers quote raw hemp at $150@160 per ton; dressed at $160@270.

HIDES—The market is quiet and prices are undergoing no change. Dealers quote dry-flint at 17@18c, dry-salted at 14@15c, and green-salted at 9@9½c per lb.

HOPS—Are dull at 10c per lb.

LIME—Is in good request, and sales are made at $1@1 10 per bbl. Sales to-day of 800 bbls at quotations.

LEATHER—The market is quiet. Dealers quote:

Oak sole tan	39	French calf pr dz	$40@80
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slautr	34@35	Hog skins	13@15
Harness	38@40	Eng. hog skins each	5@12
Skirting	42		
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Calf seatings per doz	54@60
Calf city	1 25@1 35		
Bridles per doz	$54@72	Enam'd leather per foot	24@28
Upper per doz	42@54		

LUMBER—The market rules steady, with a fair demand:

Wh. pine lum. clear 1 inch per M	$55 00@60 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	55 00@60 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1½ and 2 inch	50 00
do Third rate	38 00
Common pine lumber	22 50@25 00
Fencing	24 00
Hemlock lumber	17 00@19 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00
do Third rate	40 00
do Common	32 50
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed per M	27 50@30 00
Shingles, 18 inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 25@ 6 50
do 16 inch pine, per M	5 25
do 16 inch poplar, per M	3 50@ 4 00
Lath, cut per M	2 75
Sawed	3 00

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—A fair demand is reported, especially for higher grades. Dealers quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00@1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75@ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	55@ 60
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	63@ 65
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80@ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00@1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	65@
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	58@ 63
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	55@ 60
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	58@ 60
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	55@ 60

NUTS—Market quiet as follows:

Almonds, hard-shelled, per lb	18@20
Almonds, soft-shelled, per lb	22@25
Filberts, per lb	14@15
Brazil nuts, new, per lb	12@15
Naples walnuts, per lb	20
English walnuts, per lb	25
Pecans, lb	25@30

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand and steady.

Oakum, per bbl	$4 75@5 00
Tar, per bbl	4 75@5 00
Rosin, per bbl	3 75@5 00
Pitch, per bbl	4 75@5 00
Turpentine, per gal	58@ 60

OILS—Are weak, demand moderate.

Linseed oil	86@91	Gasaline	20@25
Lard oil	75@80	Bank oil	65
Lard oil No. 2	65@70	Straits oil	75
Coal oil	25@27	Lubricating oil	30@45
Benzine	15		

OFFAL—Is in fair request, and quiet. Dealers quote as follows: Bran, per ton, $15@15 50; shorts, per ton, $17; shipstuff and middlings, per ton, $24@25.

PAINTS AND COLORS—The market rules steady at previous quotations. Paints—White lead pure, at 11½@12c; white lead No. 2, 8@11c. Colors—English red lead, 12½c per lb; American red lead, 11c per lb; English orange mineral, 15½c per lb; English Venetian red, 3½c per lb; French Rochelle ochre, 5c per lb; Paris white, 4c per lb.

PEANUTS—Prices are firm, and prime lots command 10@11c.

SALT—The market is steady, with a fair demand. Seven-bushel barrels, $2 60; small barrels, $2; small dairy, $3; table salt, small barrels, $3 50@3 75.

TALLOW AND GREASE—There is a fair demand for tallow, and prices are steady. Dealers are paying 7½@8c. Grease is in light request at 5½@7½c.

TIN PLATE, TINNERS' STOCK, &c.—The market is very active in tin plate, especially for roofing. Dealers quote as follows:

Tin Plate.	
10x14 IC Charcoal	$11 25
do IX do	14 25
12x12 IC do	13 25
do IX do	15 25
14x20 IC do	12 25
do IX do	15 25
do XX do	18 75
do XXX do	21 75
Roofing IC do	10 50
do IX do	13 50
10x14 IC Coke	10 25
Block Tin.	
Large pigs	42c
Small pigs	43c
Bar	45c
Copper.	
Tinned	35c
Copper Bottoms	38c
Zinc.	
Sheet, by the cask	10c
do less than cask	11c
Slab	9c
Fence Wire.	
Bright Wire	25 per cent. off list.
Clothes-line wire, white galvanized	13c
Sheet Iron.	
No. 10 to 24 rates, common	5@5½c

VINEGAR—Prices are unchanged. Dealers quote cider vinegar at $6 50@7 per barrel, apple at $10, and wine at $12 per barrel.

WOOL—Receipts are fair, but not equal to the demand, and dealers report an advance of 3@4c; unwashed will bring 25@30c; combing 45@47c; tub-washed 45@50c; burry 5@10c less.

WOODENWARE—Prices are unchanged, and dealers report a quiet trade.

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$9 50@10 00
" " 2,	8 00@ 8 50
" " 3,	7 00@ 7 50
Painted B'kts	2 65@ 3 15
Cedar iron b'd	5 50@ 6 50
Do. brass b'd	7 50@10 00
Churns, No. 1,	10 00@10 50
" " 2,	9 00@ 9 50
" " 3,	8 00@ 8 50
Assorted	9 00@ 9 50
Wash-boards	2 15@ 2 40
Seives	1 75@ 2 25

WINDOW GLASS—Prices remain at the advance card-rate for American 50 cents per box on all sizes from 6x8 to 16x28. On second quality 75 cents per box. The following are the card-rates, with 40 per cent off to the trade:

6x8 to 8x10	$4 75	8x11 to 10x13	$5 25
8x14 to 10x15	5 50	11x14 to 12x18	6 00
14x16 to 16x24	7 00	18x22 to 18x30	7 50
20x28 to 24x30	8 00	26x34 to 26x40	9 50
28x38 to 28x44	10 50	28x46 to 30x38	12 00
26x28 to 24x36	9 50		

Grocery Market.

The week has been only fair in amount of trade, but prices remain unchanged from last week.

CANDLES—The market is steady at the following quotations: Full weight, 17½@18½c; 12-oz. at 13½@14c; 11-oz. at 12½@12½c. Tallow candles at 11@11½c.

CHEESE—Market inactive. New Ohio factory is held at 9@10c; pineapple, none in the market. Sales to-day of 35 boxes O. F. at quotations.

COFFEE—Prices are firm, and quotations are as follows:

Fancy and Choice Rio	20 @21
Prime Rio	18½@19
Good Rio	17½@18
Fair Rio	16½@17
Java, Government	24 @26
Java, Singapore	22
Laguayra	19 @20

Sales to-day 100 bags Rio at 17@20c.

FISH—Prices are weak with a light demand, and the market is well supplied.

Mackerel, No. 1, medium and large	$20 00@26 00
Do No. 2, large, bbl	14 50@15 50
Do No. 2, medium	12 50@13 00
Do No. 3, large	12 50@13 00
Do No. 3, small	10 00@11 00
Do No. 1, kits, 15 lb $2 00; 20lb	2 60
Do No. 2, kits, 15 lb $1 40; 20lb	1 80
Do No. 3, kits, 15 lb $1 25; 20lb	1 60
White fish, half bbl, No. 1, 100 lbs net	8 00
Do No. 2, do do	7 50
Codfish, per lb	5@6½c
Herring, bbls	8 50@ 9 00
Sardines, for ¼ and ½ boxes	21½@ 36
Oysters, 1-lb cans	1 40@ 1 50
Do 2-lb cans	2 40@ 2 50

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair demand for New Orleans molasses, and prices are well maintained. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85c@$1 for choice, per gallon.

RICE—Is in good request and firm at 8½@9c for Rangoon; 9½@10c for Carolina.

SOAP—Is unchanged, with a fair demand. Dealers quote German No. 1 at 6½@7½c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c.

STARCH—Market quiet; stocks ample; held at 5@5½c.

SUGARS—The market is steady; trade moderately active. The market is very nearly bare of N. O., but the quotations given will apply to Porto Rico sugars. Dealers quote as follows:

Common New Orleans sugar at	10¼@11
Fair do	11½@11½
Fully fair do	11½@12
Prime do	11½@12½
Choice do	12½@13
Crushed, powdered and granulated	14 @14½
A coffee	13½@13½
B coffee	13¼@13½
Extra C	13 @13½
C yellow	12½@13
Circle C	12½@12½
Yellow	11½@12½
Demerara	12½@13½

Sales to-day of 125 bbls refined at 12¼@14½c.

TEAS—Dealers quote gunpowder at 90c@$1 60, as to quality; Japan at 90c@$1 10, and Oolong at 75c@$1 10.

Iron, Nail and Steel Market.

The market begins to show some signs of life, the demand for wrought having increased very considerably. Pig iron is also beginning to move, though not as yet with much life. Dealers quote as follows:

IRON, WROUGHT—Bar, lb, S C, 3¼; bar, lb, C C, 4¼; Hoop, coopers', 5@6; Sheet, boiled, 5@5¼; C C T@7¼; Boiler, 6¼@8½; Nail rod, 8@8½; Castings, 4@5½; Pulleys, 7@8.

PIG IRON—Is in moderate request, and dealers report prices not very firm.

Hanging Rock, No. 1, foundry, charcoal, per ton	$36 00@37 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	34 00@35 00
Hanging Rock, mill	33 00@34 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	33 00@34 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@33 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	32 00@33 00
Tennessee No. 1 foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2 foundry	33 00@35 00
Tennessee mill	33 00@34 00
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	37 00@38 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00
Cold-blast, Red river	55 00@58 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

HORSE AND MULE SHOES—Dealers quote horse shoes at $5 50@6 and mule shoes at $6 50@7 per keg.

NAILS—Prices are quiet, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. 10d nails, fence and brads at $4 10@4 25 rates; all other sizes in proportion. In lots of 50 and 100 kegs lower figures prevail.

PLOW WINGS AND SLABS—Steel plow slabs, 9½c; iron plow slabs, 5½c; steel plow wings, 9½c, iron plow wings, 6c.

STEEL—Cast per lb, English, 20@22c; American, 15@18c; American blister, 10c; German, 14@15c.

Country Produce Market.

Receipts continue liberal, except in cabbage, which is in demand. Butter is in excessive supply, such as it is; but the quality is inferior, shipped from the North, and hard to sell at quotations. Fresh Kentucky-made butter commands 12@15c per pound above the quotations given; but the supply is entirely taken up by the retail dealers, and seldom reaches the wholesale market. In other articles trade is fair at the quotations given.

APPLES—New of good size and quality will bring $1@2 50 per bbl.

BEESWAX—Is firm, and dealers are quoting at 31c.

BEANS—Market quiet; prime white and navy command $1 75@2 per bushel; New York held at $2 25@2 50.

BARK—Is in good request, and prime lots of chestnut oak command $10 per cord. Some sales are made by the car-load at $13 per load.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet, and dealers quote at 4@5c per lb, as to quality.

BUTTER—The market is fully supplied; good to choice country is held at 15@18c; W. R., 20@21c. Sales to-day 600 lbs W. R. at quotations, and 400 lbs country at 15@18c.

CABBAGE—From first hands $1 25@1 50 per bbl, loose; from store $1 75@2 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—New apples are quoted at 3½@4c; no peaches in the market.

EGGS—Receipts are moderate, and sales are made in lots on arrival at 11@12c per doz, recount. Sales to day of 300 doz.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet. Dealers are paying 62c per lb on arrival, with 3 per cent. tare on linen bags, for choice white.

FLAXSEED—Is in light request, and dealers quote at $1 50 per bushel for prime lots.

GINSENG—Dealers quote large, well-dried new root at 85c.

ONIONS—From first hands, loose, $1 50@1 75 per bbl for red; silver-skinned $1 75@2; from store $2 50@2 75.

PEACHES—Home-grown in abundant supply; held at 75c@$2 per bushel, as to quality.

POULTRY—Market moderately active. Chickens are held at $1 75@3 per doz, for fair to choice. Sales to-day of 50 doz.

POTATOES—The market is moderately active. New are held at $2 per bbl loose and $2 50@2 75 in shipping order. Sales to-day of 181 bbls at $2 60@2 75.

TOMATOES—New home-grown are held at $1@1 10 per bushel.

Flour and Grain Market.

The flour market is moderately active, at last week's quotations. There is but very little doing in grain of any kind. Quotations as given below:

GRAIN—WHEAT—New crop is held at $1 15@1 25 for red and white, as to quality.

CORN—Ear corn in bulk, on arrival, from first hands, will command 55c; shelled, choice white, 55c. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions, cost of handling, &c. Market firm and stocks light, with good inquiry. Sales to-day 1,500 bush shelled at 55c.

OATS—New crop, now arriving, commands 35@38c for white on arrival. Sales to-day 2,000 bushels from store at 40c.

RYE—The demand is fair. New crop is quoted at 72@77c.

BARLEY—Market quiet, and dealers quote new crop at 75@80c.

MALT—The market is quiet, and dealers quote spring at $1 15; fall No. 1 at $1 25@1 27; No. 2 at $1 15, and rye malt at $1 15.

FLOUR—The market has declined again 25c per bbl on grades above superfine, and dealers quote as follows: Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $4 50@5; extra, $5@5 50; extra family, $5 50@6; A No. 1, $6 25@6 75; fancy, $7@7 75. Sales to-day of 250 bbls assorted at quotations.

Louisville Liquor Market.

COPPER WHISKY—There is no change to note in the market for copper whiskies. Prices rule steady, and the demand is fair. Sales are made at $1 10@1 75 for steam copper, and $1 50@5 50 for sour-mash, as to age and brand. Sales to-day 300 bbls at quotations.

RECTIFIED WHISKY—Is steady, though prices are influenced by highwines. Dealers report a fair demand, and prices range from 85c@$1 25, as to proof and brand.

HIGHWINES—Have been in fair request, but the market closes quiet at 90c.

ALCOHOL—Is steady, and sales are made in bbl lots at $1 85@1 90 per gal.

COLOGNE SPIRITS—Are unchanged at $1 65@1 15 per gal.

BRANDIES—Are in good supply. Dealers quote: Cognac brandies, domestic, $1 40@2 00; peach brandy $3 75@4 50; apple brandy $2 25@3.

WINES—Dealers report ample stocks, and quote: Port and sherry wine $1 75@2 50.

RUMS—New England rums are quoted at $1 50@3 00 per gal.

ALE—Dealers quote Louisville cream ale at $12 per bbl; stock ale at $13; bottle ale at $9; Louisville ale at $1 25 per doz; porter at $12 per bbl and $1 50 per doz.

Dry Goods Market.

The anticipated fall trade is beginning in very fair style; quite a number of Southern merchants have been in the city during the week and bought largely, while others are expected to arrive during the week. No changes have occurred in prices during the coming week, and quotations remain as follows: BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS—Cannelton, 13½c; Great Western, 13c; Anchor, 13c; Penn Mills, 13c; Eagle, 13c; Simon Kenton, 13c; Lone Star, 13c; Macon, 12½c; Tallassee, 13c; Kenedale, 13c; Eastern standards, 13½c; Ounaburgs 7-8, 13½@16c; do. 4-4 16@19; Pepperell E, fine, 14; do. R, 13; do. O, 12; do. N, 11; Invincible, 13½. BLEACHED—Blackstone, A A, 15; Hope, 14; Langdon, 36-inch, 15; do. 34-inch, 13; Lonsdale, 17; Wamsutta, 21; New York Mills, 22; Pepperell 6-4, 26; do. 7-4, 28; do. 9-4, 36; do. 10-4, 41. WORSTED DELAINES—Common colors, 16; High colors, 18. CAMBRICS—Paper, 11½@12. Glazed, 8@10½. PRINTS—Allens, 11; Amoskeag, 11½; Cocheco, 11½@12¼; Dunnels A, 11½; Lon. mourning, 10½; Merrimac D, 11½; do. W, 12½; do. chintz, 13; Pacific, 11; Spragues fancy, 11; do frock, 11½; Bedford, 8; American, 11; Dunnels fancy, 11½; Garners, 10½; Arnolds, 9; Hamiltons, 11; Richmonds, 11; Wamsutta, 9; Gloucester, 11. TICKINGS—Conestoga, g. m. 23; do extra, 28; Everett, 25; Falls City, 22; do A A, 39; do A A A, 35; Minnehaha, 30. STRIPES—Amoskeag, 18; Albany 16; American, 12; Jewett City, 12. BROWN DRILLS—Stark A, 14; Pepperell, 14; Laconia, 14; Winthrop, 12. DENIMS—Ogden A brown, 15; Albany blue, 11; Amoskeag, 22½@24. GINGHAMS—Glasgow, 14; Lancaster, 18; Hartford, 11; Scotch, 23@30. CORSET JEANS—Bates, 10; Pepperell, 13; Amoskeag, 13; Androscoggin sateen, 15. SPOOL COTTON—Clark's 6-cord, 80; do enameled, 45; Stafford Bros., 37; Brooks, 75; Green & Daniels, 40; Stewart's, 40; J. & P. Coats, 80; Hadley, 75; Willimantic, 6-cord, 85; do enameled, 45. JEANS—Kentucky, 40@65; Eastern, 15@50.

Drug Market.

The market continues active for the season, but prices generally are without quotable change. Quotations on leading articles are as follows: Alcohol, $1 90@2 00. Alum, 4½@5c. Calomel, lb, $1 15. Camphor, lb, 80@85c. Cochineal, lb, 90c. Chloroform, lb, $1 25@1 30. Copperas, bbls, lb, 2½c. Copperas, kegs, lb, 3½c. Cream Tartar, pure, 40@50c. Gum Opium, lb, $6 50. Indigo, lb, $1 45. Licorice, Calab, lb, 48@50c. Magnesia, crb., 2 oz., lb, (Jennings), 42@45c. Morphine, P & W., oz., $5 50. Madder, lb, 19c. Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal. $1 75. Oil, Sweet, gal. $1 35@1 50. Oil, Olive, gal., $2 25@3 50. Oil, Sperm, gallon, $2 25@2 50. Oil, tanners', gallon, 70@75c. Oil, bergamot, pound, $5 75@6 50. Oil, cassia, pound, $2 75@3 00. Oil, lemon, pound, $6 50. Quinine, P. & W., ounce, $2 40. Rosin, bbl, $4@6. Soap, castile, Fr., 15@16c. Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb 6½c. Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb, 6c. Soda, sal, pound, 3½@4c. Soda, ash, pound, 4½@5c. Salts, Epsom, pound, 5c. Snuff, Maccaboy, pound, 80@85c. Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross, $15 25@15 50. Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 4 doz., $15 50. Sulphur, roll, pound, 4@4½c. Saltpeter, commercial, pound, 11@12c. Saltpeter, pure, pound, 20@24c. Turpentine, bbls, gallon, 65c. Turpentine, cans, gallon, 70c. Venetian red, English, bbls, lb, 3½c. Venetian red, English, kegs, lb, 4c.

Provision Market.

Liverpool reports pork at 45s; lard at 44½s; bacon at 31s. This was the exact status last Saturday. There was a decline of 1s on lard during the week, but the market subsequently advanced. New York quotes mess dull at $13 37½, and lard strong at 9½c. This is a decline of 12½c on mess, and an advance of ⅛c on lard. The Cincinnati market is dull, with but very little doing. Small sales of bacon were made to-day at 6, 7 and 7½c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. All other articles neglected and quotations omitted. Chicago is inactive at $12 25 for mess, seller September. Lard held nominally at 8⅝c; bulk shoulders at 4½@4¾c. This is a decline of 25@37½c on mess, ⅛c on lard, and ⅛@⅜c on bulk shoulders. Dealers in this market are making no effort to push their goods, but the market is ⅛@⅜c lower than last Saturday, and transactions are confined entirely to a moderately fair order trade for actual consumption.

BULK MEATS—Dealers quote clear sides at 6⅞@7c, clear rib sides at 6⅝c, shoulders at 5⅛c.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 7½c; clear sides 8c; shoulders 6½c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 14c; plain canvased 12½c; uncanvased 11c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $13@13 50.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 10@10½c; in kegs at 11@11½c.

PIG TONGUES—Sales to-day 150 doz at 50c.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market during the week has been more active than in the previous week, and prices have been maintained at full rates. In some grades of leaf there has been a little easing up, and then an increased firmness, but the changes were so slight as not to be quotable. The quotations are reproduced from last week, as follows:

	Light.	Heavy.
Planters' com'n lugs	6 75@ 7 25	7 00@ 7 50
Planters' good lugs	7 25@ 7 75	7 50@ 8 00
Common sound leaf	8 00@ 8 50	8 50@ 9 00
Medium sound leaf	8 75@ 9 25	9 00@10 00
Good sound leaf	9 75@10 50	10 00@11 00
Medium cutting leaf	10 75@11 00	11 00@14 00
Good to fine cutting l'f	15 00@20 00	
Choice cutting leaf	20 00@30 00	
Bright wrappers	30 00@58 00	

The sales for the week foot up 831 hhds; last week, 687; for the month of August, 2,373, and for the current tobacco year, to date, 41,577, as will be seen by the following table:

Warehouses.	Week.	August.	Year.
Pickett	308	572	10,888
Louisville	135	502	8,536
Boone	115	384	6,150
Farmers'	135	414	6,981
Ninth-street	78	345	5,896
Planters'	60	156	3,690
Kentucky			56
Total	831	2,373	41,577

The sales for to-day aggregate at six of the warehouses 102 hhds, as per statement appended, showing descriptions of leaf and prices actually paid;

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 57 hhds: 2 hhds Livingston county leaf at $13 25 and 8 95; 2 hhds Livingston county lugs at 7 30 and 7; 10 hhds McLean county leaf at 11, 9, 9, 9 40, 9 50, 9 50, 9 40, 8 50, 8 40, 8 90; 2 hhds Daviess county leaf at 10 and 8 10; 4 hhds Daviess county lugs at 7 10, 7, 7 50, 6 75; 3 hhds Crittenden county leaf at 10, 9 75, 7 00; 9 hhds Webster county leaf at 9 40, 9, 9, 9 60, 9, 8 60, 8 70, 8 50, 8 70; 4 hhds Union county leaf at 9 10, 9 10, 8 80, 8 20; 1 hhd Meade county leaf at 8 30; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at 9; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at 6 90; 1 hhd Ohio county leaf at 7 50; 1 hhd Tennessee common leaf at 7 50; 2 hhds Tennessee lugs at 6 90 and 6 80; 5 hhds Butler county leaf at 9 70, 9, 7 50, 7 50; 5 hhds Butler county lugs at 7, 7, 7 10, 6 80, 6 40; 1 hhd Metcalfe county leaf at 7 80; 5 hhds black fat at 8 50 each.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 19 hhds: 2 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $10 and 8 40; 2 hhds Adair county lugs at $7 10 and 6 90; 3 hhds McLean county leaf at $9 90, 8 90, 9; 3 hhds Todd county leaf at $10 50, 9 80, 9 50; 2 hhds Todd county lugs at $8 40, 7 80, 7 30; 2 hhds Ohio county leaf at $10 and 10; 1 hhd Ohio county lugs at $8; 1 hhd Monroe county lugs at $7; 1 hhd Allen county leaf at $8 30; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at $8 65.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 2 hhds Taylor county low leaf at $7 50 and 8 20; 1 hhd Green county low leaf at $8 80; 1 hhd Henry county low leaf at $9 20; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at $7 90 and $16.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 11 hhds: 2 hhds Owen county leaf at $17 75, 20 50; 2 hhds Henry county leaf at $13 75, 13 50; 1 hhd Hart county common leaf at $9 50; 1 hhd Barren county common leaf at $9 40; 2 hhds Henry county lugs at $8 60, 8 30; 1 hhd Adair county lugs at $6 80; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $7 80; 1 hhd Warren county lugs at $8 50.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 4 hhds: 2 hhds Indiana lugs, $7 10 and 7 30; 1 hhd Indiana leaf, 8 70; 1 hhd Shelby county leaf, 9 90.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 5 hhds: 2 hhds Hart county leaf at $16 50 and 9 70; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $7; 1 hhd Grayson county leaf at $8 30; 1 hhd old leaf at $9.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK-YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY, August 18, 1871.

CATTLE—The receipts have been the largest the past week of the season. Trade has been active, but prices are extremely low. Good shippers have sold at $4 to $4 50 for choice; twenty car loads left here this evening for Buffalo. Choice and extra butchers' stuff are selling from $4 to $4 50; none but the best sell at $4 50. Good sell at $3 25 to $3 75, medium at $2 50 to $3, and thin scalawags sell at any price they can get for them, say from $1 50 to $2 per 100 lbs gross.

MILCH COWS—Sell, as to quality, from $20 to $50.

SHEEP—There is but little change to note; best sell at $3 to $3 50, and mixed lots at $1 50 to $2 50.

LAMBS—Sell at about the same price.

HOGS—The receipts have been large and the market active; all sell about as fast as they arrive. We quote for best butchers' hogs, weighing from 250 to 300 lbs, at from $4 50 to $4 75. Light, for shipping purposes, at from $3 90 to $4 25 per 100 lbs gross.

HORSES AND MULES—Are still going South; market reported fair.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	662
Sheep and lambs	928
Hogs	1,046
Horses and Mules	255
Total	2,891

REPORTED BY THE SOUTHERN STOCK-YARD COMPANY.

CATTLE—Since our last report prices of cattle have changed very little. No strictly good cattle have been offered this week. One lot of 16 head one-eighth Durham, weighing 1,050 pounds, in good order, not fat, were bought by Shockency & Co. at $4 per cwt., and resold for a small premium. John L. May, of Mercer county, sold to Bowen 20 head, averaging 980 pounds, at $3 30. W. D. Searce bought and shipped from these pens, this week, over one hundred head, ranging from $2 50 to $4. The poor, thin cattle that are now thrown on this market are from sections where the prospects for corn, grass and water are diminishing daily. Strictly good, fat cattle would command a ready sale at good prices, considering the demoralized condition of the market everywhere.

HOGS—Not so good this week as last. D. L. Stephenson, of Stanford, sold 180 head of stockers, averaging 130 pounds, at $3 75. They were brought to market by the seller because his prospect for a crop was poorly. We quote fat hogs, to butchers, at $4 10 to $4 50 per cwt.

SHEEP—We quote one lot, averaging 103 lbs, at $3 65. Good sheep are in demand, both for shipments and home consumers, at prices ranging from $1 50 to $4 per head.

HORSES AND MULES—Are going South occasionally. To-day we shipped for D. W. Bayless and Stephens, of Bourbon county, two cars of "fat" horses; destination, Atlanta, Ga.

The following are the

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	580
Sheep and lambs	1,200
Hogs	650
Horses and mules	178
Total	2,608

So far as advised, there has been shipped from Louisville to New Orleans the following amount of horses and mules: 80 head, for Neal & Ashurst, of Bourbon county; 200 head, by Hall & Lisle, of Lexington, Ky.; 90 head, by Thompson, of Clark county; 20 head, by Callaway & Hornsby, of Eminence, Ky.; 140 head, of parties whose names we did not learn; in all, 500 head, all good, big (sugar plantation) mules.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Cattle count up 1,700 head for to-day and 9,100 head for the week; such a heavy supply overstocks the market, leaving some hundreds unsold, and prices are another ½c lower, making a decline of 1c since Monday; no Texans on sale; fair Illinois steers sold at 10@10½c; prime at 11c; best at 11½@11¾c, and a few head of fine Kentucky 8 cwt; 2 cars of 6½ cwt Ohio sold at 6c; 2 cars of Virginia, 6½ cwt, sold at 10¼c, 56 lbs @ cwt; the market closed bad. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,000 head for to-day and 28,400 head for the week; the market is strong and prices are a shade higher; some 71 lbs Ohio sheep selling at 5¼c; a car of 76 lbs at 5¾c; a car of Pennsylvania lambs, 57 lbs, at 7½c; 90 head of State, 60 lbs, at 8½c. Hogs, receipts 1,400 head to-day, making 15,300 head for the week; the market is steady; a car of Michigan, light hogs, selling at $5 50.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—Cattle, the market is dull and heavy, with no transactions; a decline next week seems inevitable. Sheep, the market is steady and unchanged; receipts for the past 24 hours, 5 cars; sales of 415 head at $4@4 55, the latter price for 218 head of 77 lbs, and the former for 197 head of Ohio 81 lbs. Hogs are quiet and prices unchanged; receipts 10 cars, of which 9 cars went through; sales of 914 head, averaging 175 lbs, at $4 90@5, mostly at the outside figure. The shipments by the Central railroad were 332 cars of cattle, 40 cars of hogs and 35 cars of sheep, and by the Erie road 108 cars of cattle, 46 cars of hogs and 15 cars of sheep.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Cattle, the market, with large receipts, is inactive; the average quality of the offerings were much superior to those of last week; the sales indicate a trifle of an advance; the highest prices realized was 7c for fair to good butchering steers, and they sold down to 6@6½c; many sold down to 5½c. There is but little doing in milch cows. The supply of sheep and lambs was fair and of medium quality; the market shows ½c advance on lambs; sales of sheep at 4¼@5½c, and lambs at 5½@7½c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—P. M.

The Gold market has been weak at from 112⅜@112¾. Loans were made at from 3-16 to ¼ ℔ cent. for use.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were about $75,000,000.

The exports of coin to-day were $322,388, and for the week $647,340.

The Government bond market continues strong, with speculation running on the long issues of currency and Pacific 6s, the '81s and 10-40s. To-day there was sold $30,000 of the new 5 ℔ cent. bonds at 99¼ gold, buyer 30 days, with 5 ℔ cent. gold interest. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., London, report to-day that, although the books for subscription to the new 5 ℔ cent. loan do not open until Tuesday next, they have already received applications for $[illegible], and that 1¼ ℔ cent. premium is bid, and it is calculated that the subscriptions will amount to $150,000,000. From indications here, it is believed that the whole 5 ℔ cent. loan will be closed out next week.

The Stock market has been depressed in consequence of the numerous false reports, the last of which was the death of Commodore Vanderbilt. Pacific Mail and Union Pacific were the weakest. The market closed dull but steady.

The bank statement shows a decrease of about $4,000,000 in the reserve, most of which is gold, which the clique have locked up to force the shorts to cover. The following are the changes:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	$2,137,082
Specie, decrease	2,262,344
Circulation, decrease	37,857
Deposits, decrease	3,987,810
Legal-Tenders, decrease	2,291,909

Money is easy at 2@3 ℔ cent.

State bonds are dull, except Missouris, which are about ¼ cent. higher.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	119¼
Coupons of 1862	114¼
Coupons of 1864	114¼
Coupons of 1865	114⅜
Coupons of 1865, new	113¼
Coupons of 1867	113⅜
Coupons of 1868	114¼
Ten-forties	114⅜
Currency 6's	115⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	96	Old Virginia	68¼
Old Tennessee	75	Old N. Carolina	45
New Tennessee	75¼	New N. Carolina	25
New Virginia	72		

STOCKS.

Canton	78⅜	Rock Island	108¼
Western U. Tel'gh.	61⅜	New Jersey Cent'l	105⅜
Quicksilver	11⅜	St. Paul	61
Mariposa	3⅜	Do. preferred	80¼
Do. preferred	6⅜	Tol. & Wabash	68⅜
Adams Express, ex-dividend	82	Do. preferred	84
Wells & Fargo	47	Ft. Wayne	99⅜
American Express	57½	Terre Haute	29
U. S. Express	56¼	Do. preferred	57
Pacific Mail	48⅜	Chicago & Alt'n, ex-dividend	120
N. Y. Central, con.	97¼	Do. pref'd, ex-div.	122
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	93⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	45¼
Erie	30	C. C. & C.	87⅜
Erie preferred	57	Burlington	142
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	109¼
Do. preferred	130	C. C. & Ind. C.	18¼
Reading	114	Ill. Cent.	134
Michigan Central	120	Union Pacific	31¼
Pittsburgh	117¼	Cent'l Pac. bonds	100
Northwestern	69⅜	Union Pac. bonds	88¼
Do. preferred	91¼		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; middling uplands 18⅝c. Flour, the demand is fair and prices have advanced on shipping grades; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 60@5; common to good extra $5 25@5 50; good to choice $5 55@6; white Western extra $6 05@6 75; Ohio extra $5 35@6 35; extra St. Louis $5 50@9. Rye flour is quiet. Cornmeal is quiet. Whisky is lower at 94@94½c. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; receipts 45,000 bushels; No. 2 spring $1 33@1 37; winter red Western $1 42@1 46; Michigan amber $1 46@1 50; white Michigan $1 50@1 52; choice extra $1 60. Rye, Barley and Malt are unchanged. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 177,000 bushels; mixed Western 66½@66⅝c. Oats, the demand is fair; receipts 145,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 40@48; sales a lot of choice white at 49@50c. Hay is steady. Hops are firm; State 18@24c; Western 15@21c. Leather is steady; South American 26@29c; Orinoco 24½@27½c. Wool is firm; extra Ohio 51@52c; unwashed 43c; pulled 40c; tubbed 70@74c. Coffee, the demand is fair and market is firm; Rio 16@19½c. Sugar, the market is steady; refining 9⅛@9⅜c; Cuba 9¼@9⅜c. Molasses, the market is dull. Rice 8⅜@9½c. Petroleum, crude 13½@18½c and refined 24¼c. Pork is steady with a moderate demand; mess $13 37½@13 50; prime $10 50@11; prime mess, new, $11@11 50; mess, seller September and October $13 25. Beef is dull; mess $7@11; extra $11@14. Tierce beef, prime mess $19@18. Cut Meats and Middles are inactive. Lard is firmer; prime steam 9@9⅝c; kettle rendered 9⅝c; seller January 9⅝c. Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour is scarce and firm at $5 30@5 65 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat is unchanged. Corn, the market is in buyers' favor at 66⅛@66⅜c. Mess pork is quiet. Eggs are steady at 16@18c.

METALS—Copper, Ingot, Lake Superior is active at 22½@23c; manufactured is steady. Pig iron, Scotch is firm at $33@36 50; American $34@37. Bar from $78@75. Sheet iron, Russia is active at 12½@13c gold. Nails, cut $4 35, clinch $5 75@6 25 and horse-shoe 18@31c.

DRY GOODS—The market is dull but firm for most staple styles of cotton and woolen fabrics. We quote Hamilton, Manchester, Atlantic and Pacific Mills delaines at 20c; Pacific, Manchester and Hamilton Tycoon reps at 25@26c. Cocheco prints have gone back to 11½c. Ginghams are steady and in moderate request at 15c for the best makes. Brown sheetings of standard makes are in steady but moderate demand at 13@13½c for popular brands, and 12@12½c for seconds. Bleached muslins are steady at 21c for New York Mills; 17c for Wamsutta and Masonville; 19c for Maxwell; 17c for Lonsdale; 16c for Forestdale, and 18c for Dwight cambrics.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced 2½c; No. 2 spring $1 09½@1 09¾ for seller August; $1 05¼ for seller September; this afternoon the market was firm and active at $1 09¼@1 10 for seller August; $1 05¼@1 05⅜ for seller September; $1 03¾ for seller the year. Corn, No. 2 mixed, the market is easier at 44½@44⅝c cash or seller August; this afternoon the market was firm at 44⅝@45c for seller August; 45c bid for seller September. Oats, No. 2, the market is steady at 29½@30c. Rye, No. 2, the market is firmer at 57@58c. Barley, No. 2, the market is more active and prices are better. Highwines are quiet at 89c. Provisions are quiet; mess pork $12@12 12½ cash; $12 25 for seller September. Lard 8½@8⅝c. Dry-salted shoulders loose 4½@4¾c. Hogs, the market is less active and prices are 5@10c lower on light and steady on heavy lots; $4@4 50 for heavy and $4 55@4 85 for light. Cattle, the market is dull and prices are weak at $2 50@5 60. Freights to Buffalo are firmer at 5½c on corn. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,000 barrels of flour, 80,000 bushels of wheat, 200,000 bushels corn, 112,000 bushels oats, 27,000 bushels rye, 23,000 bushels barley, 14,000 head hogs. Shipments: 3,000 barrels flour, 125,000 bushels wheat, 226,000 bushels corn, 94,000 bushels oats, 23,000 bushels rye, 8,000 bushels barley, 3,000 head hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 18@18½c. Flour, the market closed more active; choice superfine $4@4 15; extra fall $4 50; double extra fall $4 75@5. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm, and prices are better for inspected lots; No. 3 red fall $1 12; No. 2 red fall $1 25. Corn, the market is firm; No. 2 mixed in elevator 42c; mixed sacked 45@46c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; No. 2 in elevator 30c; sacked 36@37c. Barley, the market is dull at 75c for prime spring. Rye, the market is dull at 57½c for prime spring. Whisky is dull at 90c. Tobacco, the market is active and prices are steady. Hemp and Bagging are unchanged. Mess pork, no sales; mess is offered freely at $12 50. Bacon is lower, with considerable activity; shoulders 6@6½c; clear rib 7⅛@7¼c; clear sides 7⅞c. Lard is quiet; refined on orders 10¼c. Hogs and Cattle are quiet and prices are unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,000 barrels of flour, 34,000 bushels of wheat, 6,200 bushels corn, 12,700 bushels oats, 2,200 bushels barley, 1,100 bushels rye, 980 head hogs, 980 head cattle.

TITUSVILLE, PA., Aug. 20.—The Courier reports the petroleum market for Saturday, August 20, as follows: Sales on the upper road of 1,000 bbls A. T. Co. spot, at $4 37½; 1,000 bbls do at $4 32½; 1,000 bbls regular at $4 42½; 1,000 bbls Titusville pipe at $4 35; 500 bbls Church Run at $4 45; 1,000 bbls Church Run at $4 50. At Petroleum Center, sales 1,000 bbls, seller's option, (all the car), at $4 50; Rouseville, $3 35; regardless, $4 65; 2,000 bbls, 47 gravity, at $4 75; 500 bbls, 46 gravity, at $4 75. On the lower road, sales 1,000 bbls, gravity, at $4 70; 1,000 bbls, gravity, at $4 80; 2,500 bbls, seller's option, 30 days, at $4 75; 1,000 bbls do at $4 75¼; 1,000 bbls, at 60 days, $4 65. At Oil City, sales 1,000 bbls, 47 gravity, at $4 90; 1,000 bbls, 46 gravity. The market opened this morning quiet. A considerable advance was conceded by a few buyers; the excitement, however, proved to be but a temporary one. A relaxation was soon felt, and the market closed with no bids, better than at the close of Friday, and a quiet state of affairs existing. The market is very feverish, is easily excited, but readily relapses into inactivity.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 19.—Cotton, concessions would have to be made to sell; low middling is held at 15¾c. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at $4 50@7 50. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower at $1 10@1 20. Corn, the market is dull and prices are easier at 65c. Rye, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at 60@65c sacked and delivered. Oats, the market opened firm but closed dull at 50@52½c sacked and delivered. Cornmeal 65c. Bacon, shoulders 7½c; clear rib 8½c; clear sides 8½c; hams, plain 12½c, and sugar-cured 16c. Lard, prime steam 11½c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are drooping; middling 17⅞@18c. Flour and Grain are steady with a moderate demand. Groceries, the demand is good at full prices. Eggs, the demand is fair and market firm at 12@13c. Butter is scarce and firm, and prices are higher; choice 20@23c; prime 17@18c. Cheese, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at 9@9½c. Provisions, the market is quiet and firm, and there is very little doing; anything doing, but holders are not willing to make concessions; mess pork is held at $13 50. Lard 8⅝c. Bulk meats, shoulders 5c; sides 5¾c. Bacon, shoulders 6c; sides 7@7⅛c. Whisky, the demand is fair and market firm at 90c.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; double extra $6@6 12½; triple extra $6 25@6 75. Corn is in good supply; mixed 65c; white 69c. Oats are firm at 48@50c. Hay and Bran is unchanged. Mess pork is dull and lower at $13 87½. Bacon, the market is dull and prices are easier at 7c, 8c and 8½c. Lard is unchanged. Coffee is quiet at 14@16c. Whisky is quiet at 90c@$1. All the others are unchanged. Sterling exchange 123¼; sight drafts ¼ premium. Gold 112¼.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 19.—Cotton, the market is firm at 17c; receipts for the past day 142 bales; shipments 143 bales. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Cornmeal is firmer at $3 25. Corn, the market is heavy at 68@70c. Oats are scarce and firm at 44@45c. Hay, Western $28. Bran is firm at $17. Mess pork is dull and the market unsettled at $12 75. Lard is dull and prices are nominal. Bacon is dull and prices are a shade lower; shoulders 6⅛@6½c; clear sides 8c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; Indiana and Ohio $6 50@7. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; red Western $1 53. Rye and Corn are unchanged. Oats, mixed and white Western 42@45. Provisions, the market is dull; mess pork $14. Lard 9½c. Petroleum, crude 17½c, and refined 24¼c. Whisky is unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 50@1 55. Corn is scarce and firm; white Southern 70@75c. Oats, the market is dull at 42@45c. Mess pork is quiet at $13 50. Bacon, shoulders 6½@7c; sides 8c; clear rib 8¼c; hams 15@16c. Lard 10@10½c. Whisky is firmer at 93½c.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 19.—Petroleum, crude, the market opened firm but closed dull; on the spot or seller August 12½c; seller September the bid; seller all the year 11½c bid; buyer all the year 12½@12¾c. Refined, the market opened firm, closed dull; on the spot 24c; seller August 24⅛c; seller September 24⅜c.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—Cotton, the market is dull; sales of 1,400 bales; good ordinary 13½@[illegible]; low middling 16⅛@17¼c; receipts 736 bales; exports foreign 2,200 bales; stock 32,022 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 19.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 16¾@17c.

MOBILE, Aug. 19.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 17¼c.

GALVESTON, Aug. 19.—Cotton, the market is quiet; good ordinary 15½c.

COURIER-JOURNAL
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1871.

DEMON LIFE.

What a merry, maddening pain
Burns itself into my brain;
What a strange and bitter part
Falls unto my burdened heart.
Then the flakes of flame that roll
Around my all-forsaken soul,
Seething, dashing,
Winding, flashing,
So quicken the sense with their furious crashing
That, momently more intense they grow—
Ever wilder,
Never milder,
They onward dash, and I resist their flow.
Is this seeming?
Am I dreaming
Thoughts that flit athwart my way?
Will some morrow
Banish sorrow?
Shall I waken unto day?
But my tongue so parched and dry
Refuses answer to my sigh.
Cold and chill,
Yet burning still,
All my being chains enthrall,
The sounding clinks
Of their heavy links,
Clinging self and soul appall.
Sense, and soul, and eyes, and heart,
Of the demon world a part,
Quick are whirled, with speed intense,
Onward, on through space immense.
They slake their ire
In deadlier fire,
This demon company.
Hark! behold their horrid mirth,
See a place like none on earth!
See before me,
And deplore me—
See before me, deep and gaping,
Hot walls, hotter flame enwrapping;
How weak and dim an imitator
Is your grim Vesuvius' crater!
Of these hot walls, deep and gaping,
Fire walls, fiery flame enwrapping,
While around, below, are spread
Countless shadows of the dead.
My throat they choke
With sickening smoke,
And drive me headlong 'neath a yoke.
Prone I lie upon the brink,
While the edges round me sink,
Always calling,
No replying,
Senses fleeing,
Never dying.
Heaven and earth at once forsaking—
Shall I ever know a waking?
Shall a gleaming,
Heavenly beaming,
Ever cross my pathway here?
Thunders mutter,
And they utter
Words that chill my being's core—
Words that warn me, and implore,
Warn me from the gulf beneath,
Implore me swiftly flee from Death—
Words that shock me,
For they mock me,
Falling, falling,
Vainly calling—
Better death and death's repose,
Than life and battle with its foes.
EMINENCE, August 9, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

HENRY CLAY DEAN has put on a clean shirt and taken the "new departure."

GRANT'S relatives multiply at a shocking rate. Nearly everybody now is anti-Grant.

TEN CENTS apiece is the price paid New York sewing-women for making "dusters."

IN writing a hymn, don't be too particular about the matter you use—it's hymn material.

NANNIE, youngest daughter of the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, died suddenly last week. She was 18 years of age.

THE New York papers say Lydia Thompson has brought over some of "the most dazzling ladies from the London stage."

SCARLET Watery-particles-in-the-state-of-vapor-suspended-in-the-air-at-some-height-and-so-far-condensed-as-to-be-visible is *not* on the war path.

THE Cincinnati Gazette writes a leading editorial to say that not a few of the Tennessee editors were surprised at the size of Cincinnati. An able excursionist is always surprised at what he sees when away from home. He knows his business.

THE Milwaukeeans thronged at the hotel when Colfax ate his breakfast in that place, and as the Christian Statesman wrestled with his obdurate hash, they gazed in unfeigned admiration. The Statesman cracked several smiles during the struggle.

THE *lecanium acericola* and the *thyridopteryx ephemeriformis*, successors to the devastating *doryphora decemlineata*, are ravaging Pennsylvania. The *lecanium* is described as having a prominent beak, which it folds back on its *sternum* while in the act of howling.

A WASHINGTON letter says: "It was reported to-day that General Pleasanton had been engaged at the saber exercise, at the Arlington. He was cutting, thrusting, and parrying at imaginary adversaries all day. He was heard giving commands: 'Prepare to mount—mount; draw saber; charge!' and was repeating fragments from Scott's 'Marmion.' He still hovers on Boutwell's flank."

THE Nashville Banner permits its feelings to get ruffled because Louisville didn't cut a watermelon when the Tennessee editors stopped here. The Banner, however, abused Louisville all the same before the excursion was thought of. The merchants of Tennessee want cheap goods, and don't care a cent whether the editors get any watermelons or not. Enterprising business men usually travel for themselves.

ONE man in a hundred reads a book; ninety-nine in a hundred read a newspaper. Nearly a century ago, when the American press, which is now a spreading oak, was in its green twig, Thomas Jefferson said he would rather live in a country with newspapers and without a government than in a country with a government but without newspapers. The press, instead of being the fourth, is the first estate of the realm.—[Golden Age.

THE Atlanta Sun, "published by the Atlanta Sun Co.; Alexander H. Stephens, Archibaldus M. Speights, J. Henly Smith, proprietors; Alexander M. Smith, political editor; A. R. Watson, news editor; J. Henly Smith, general editor and business manager; Wm. H. Moore, local editor; J. W. Heard, J. M. W. Hill, traveling agents, now is the time to subscribe," has decided that the points in Small Talk are not visible to the naked eye. It is well that this vexed question is at last settled.

EVERY letter-carrier can testify to the truth of the following from a leading editorial in the Detroit Post: "If there is any one folly which is more than another inexplicable, it is the disposition of so many people to keep and maintain dogs, especially in cities, when they are generally of no possible service, and are a very positive nuisance. Yet every third or fourth family keeps a worthless cur, and treasures the brute, however great an annoyance he may be to the neighbors, with as much affection as if he were a child."

THE demise of so many of the Bourbon papers recalls a good Scotch story: "One of the shrewdest of parish beadles was Saunders Grant, village tailor at M——. 'How is it, Saunders,' inquired the minister, 'that these two young neighbors of mine have their churches quite full, while, though I preach the same sermons that I did twenty years ago, my people are falling off?' 'Weel, sir, I'll tell ye,' said Saunders; 'it's jist wi' you as wi' mysel. I sew just as weel as I ever did; yet that puir elf — has ta'en my business maist clean awa. It's no the sewing that'll do, sir; it's the new cut; it's just the new cut!'"

A CALIFORNIA cock has two legs growing on its back. "They do not differ in formation from the under ones, and, unlike extra limbs, under the command of the owner and may be used by him. When he becomes tired of walking in his natural position, he gives a flip and walks off upside down. He sometimes makes a number of summersaults in succession, out of pure love for it. After taking a drink he immediately turns over so as to swallow it more readily. He has proved a terrible fighter, looking like a revolving wheel as he kicks in all directions."

SUBSERVIENCY to party is the canker of the press. An editor whose sheet is mortgaged to the State Convention, or whose conscience is lodged in an envelope and filed away in a pigeon-hole of the White House has abdicated journalism. Generally, too, when a journalist shuts the door of his office behind him to take a seat in Congress, his pure flame of first-love for his profession is gone—he has slighted his wife for a mistress. Of course journalists have as much eligibility to official station as other men, and more knowledge of its requirements than many. But a man cannot be at the same time a judge and an advocate, neither can he be an editor and a politician. Imagine Mr. Gladstone to be at the same time the Premier of England and the editor of the London Times. What would be the value of that journal's opinion of that statesman's policy?—[Golden Age.

A NEW YORKER who has been summering in the country, writes about the keeper of his boarding-house: "She had only one eye, but it could see as much as any half dozen. I solemnly believe that eye could detect a grasshopper on a cabbage-leaf at the other end of the garden. And if it did, that grasshopper had to jump. Mrs. Pennypinch was as particular about having her cabbage looking well as Mr. Greeley, and no insect could fool around it with impunity. 'I will be frank with you,' said Mrs. Pennypinch, when I was fencing with her on the financial question; 'I will be frank with you,' she said, 'and tell you right out that my place ain't fashionable. We ain't nothing here but plain people, and we don't live no way but just like plain people. The vittels is good, and thar ain't no stin of 'em, but we ain't fashionable. Joe, turn that 'ere cow out o' the taters! Drat that cow, she's arter them taters all the time!'"

THE World talks in this way to "A. H. S." about the World and its editor: "Its editor never signs its editorials, as Mr. Stephens always does, because he trusts that he has too much sense and modesty, and because he is too truly and sincerely a Democrat, to think the opinions of any one citizen and voter of much public consequence. Intelligent people look into newspapers to learn the drift and tendency of public opinion; and the value and efficiency of an editor depend more upon his political connections and representative character than upon the peculiarities of his individual views. The public cares nothing for what a monk may think in his cell; and it values at about the same rate what an egotist may choose to put forth with his own signature. Thoughtful men read newspapers to find what other people think, not to learn the morbid anatomy of some crotchety mind, which, not content to rest its claims to attention on the value of its facts and the force of its logic, thrusts forward its personality as if that were of any real weight."

PENNSYLVANIA PECULIARITIES.

A Newspaper Correspondent Among the Dutchmen—Dunkers, Mennonists, Bundlers and Moravians.

Scenery and Superstitions.

[George Alfred Townsend's Pennsylvania Letter in Chicago Tribune.]

Litiz Springs, where I am stopping, is in the valley of the Conestoga, a navigable creek which flows past the city of Lancaster, and waters the country between the South and Welsh Mountains.

It is a Moravian village of 900 people, with a big hotel sprouting verandahs at the turnpike side of the town. This hotel is kept by a Pennsylvania Dutchman, and you can sit out in the lawn where the other Dutch are pitching quoits, and hear them chirrup and cough in Dutch to your heart's content.

Listen to that young fellow of a stunted rawboned, little-headed look, who can never smile but must always laugh aloud: "Ees ish a gor Unite Shtates shay goul!" he says,—which, translated, means, "It's a quite United States fine horse." Another fellow, riding by on a big wheel horse, is saluted with: "Du dreck fogel!" Otherwise this delicate salutation: "Thou dirt-bird!" These are specimens of the Pennsylvania Dutch dialect or Konderwelsh.

Here is another one in verse, part of a popular ballad in praise of pork, not yet extinct here. I mean the ballad, for the pork is immortal hereabouts:

"Mein Gaymeets freiet sich,
Wann dee mommy dees kraut awreight;
Mein betruebter saender moot,
Ach! wass ish der shpeck so goot!"

Which, translated roughly, is as follows;

All my soul is in delight,
When mommy fixes kraut all right;
Calm, untroubled, sinful mood,
Lord! how good is shpeck for food.

Shpeck means bacon, and the disposition to praise it in verse is significant of the appetites, passions, and easy contentment amongst these unvarnished countrymen of ours.

THE MORAVIANS.

Litiz is one of the vast series of Moravian mission towns which that pure and quaint Christian denomination has sown around the world—in Greenland, Spitzbergen, Siberia. This mission, planted by the Count Zingendorf, many years before the American Revolution, is now the central object in a very picturesque stone village, and the schools here are above one hundred years old. A fine old gentleman, of the name of Beck, a Maryland Moravian, who strolls to our hotel daily, has taught a school fifty consecutive years here, and he gave up the business on its fiftieth anniversary. There are six old couples here who have celebrated their golden wedding. To-day, Dick Tshuday, the politician and brewer of the town, has been collecting subscriptions from our boarders to give a present of $100 to a very old and very poor couple, whose golden wedding would else lack a celebration to-morrow. He has got it, too, by putting in the balance himself, and it is arranged that $50 shall be put into an envelope and slipped in by the post to the old dame, and the other $50 shall go in the same way to the old man. They will get up and hear the trombones play in the Moravian tower, and think they are very poor, though still a good deal in love and quite necessary to each other, and then the postmaster—a little before time, to be sure, but that will make no difference; for they get no letters in their old age, everybody being dead—the Postmaster will knock at the door and, in a formal, hasty sort of way, hand in the letters. The door will then close upon the old couple and their golden wedding. Thank God that there are still living young folks who remember the affections of the old! We cannot get along, even in these times, without our politician.

These Moravians are not countrymen of John Huss. Zingendorf, a Saxon nobleman, revived Huss' faith, reformed it, and made it partly communistic, partly missionary; he planted the parent church at Hernhutt, in Saxony, and then, visiting America, established colonies and missions at Nazareth and Bethlehem, on the Lehigh river, and at Litiz, eight miles from Lancaster. These Moravians do not proselytize, except amongst the heathen; by the appreciation of their land and the profits of their very popular schools—schools which have educated the wives of the best men in the Middle States—they have made their societies prosperous, yet their numbers are constantly diminishing, the communistic life is nearly at an end, and the steam engine of Methodism—whose parent, Wesley, was, in some sense, a Moravian convert—is playing High Dutch amongst these old burghers.

The Moravians have, at Litiz, four schools and two hundred pupils, and they educate at their several establishments in the Dutch country six hundred per annum. Their edifices are old, hip-roofed, high German stone houses. They announce a death from the church steeple by lugubrious trombones, and bury their dead in classes, the women on one side of their green cemetery, the men on the other side, and the children apart. They are in no sense monastic, although this impression has passed abroad mainly through a misapprehension of Longfellow's poem of "Pulaski's Banner:"

"And the nuns' sweet hymn was heard the while,
Sung low through the dim, mysterious aisle."

These nuns were merely single women, classified together, and inhabiting what was called the "Sisters' House," where they gained a livelihood by sewing, cobbling, and spinning. The Moravians were the only austere sect of this region who believed that education was good for the souls of men and women.

The Dunkers, Mennonists, Pietists, Schwackhammers, Newborn, Impeccables, etc., thought that learned books debauched the human spirit, and they still maintain a powerful conservative organization.

Nine miles from Litiz, at another decayed watering place called "Ephrata Springs," the "Seventh Day Baptists" inhabit a pair of exceedingly old clapboarded wooden buildings, which are divided into innumerable numbers of cells, provided with wooden benches for beds, a wooden block for a pillow, and a wooden platter and spoon for feeding. These edifices were used for hospitals in the American Revolution. The inhabitants are an unsocial, besotted set of old maids, bachelors, and sour couples, and their records, recently found concealed between the wainscottings, are said to reveal a considerable degree of carnal intercourse between the inmates.

OLD DUTCH PENNSYLVANIA.

In the light of history and origin, Pennsylvania consists only of the region between the Blue Mountains and the Delaware.

The affluents of the Delaware and Susquehanna furnished the early means of communication and of milling, and the turnpike roads of a later date were compelled to follow the line of towns, hamlets, forts, and ferries already created. Hence the old part of the State grew up as we find it—detached, disconnected, a mighty maze, but not without a plan.

The Quaker immigration was comparatively small; it expended its energies in Philadelphia, and scarcely built a meeting-house further than sixty miles from the Delaware. The counties created by the Penns took English names and English county seats, as Berks with its courts at Reading—identical with British Berkshire—Chester, Lancaster, and Bucks.

Three nearly simultaneous immigrations, provoked by the shrewd Friend Penn—who seemed to have been an observing curmudgeon, a business cuss in drab, who said "yea" and "nay," but generally to his own advantage—followed the feeble inroad of the Quakers: the Scotch-Irish, the Welsh, and the Germans.

Observe the quality of this immigration in Berks county, where they vote for Andrew Jackson: There are townships namod Douglass and Brecknock (Scotch), Cumra and Caernarvon (Welsh), Heidelberg and Muhlenberg (German). Take it in Lancaster county, where they vote for Henry Clay: Townships Coleraine and Donegal (Scotch-Irish), Caernarvon (Welsh) Strasburg and Manheim (German). There is a Clay township in Lancaster and a Jefferson in Berks. The Welsh immigration frequently pitched upon min ng spots, where it receives large reinforcements even at the present day. The Scotch-Irish huddled in some *cul de sacs* of old counties, and were the politicians, magistrates, and traders; but the majority of them passed the mountain line, and became our frontiersmen beyond the Alleghanies. The German population has spread like a lake without a channel, merely widening the circle of its original settlement, absorbing the next farm and the next, until at present its descendants probably comprise one-half of all the people of Pennsylvania between the Blue Mountains and the Delaware—about fourteen counties. The active mind of the State has passed ahead, and helped to fill States and Territories west of Pennsylvania, or part of it remains at Philadelphia, directing the large interests of the interior by talent and capital. The English Quaker, the Irish Protestant, and the fortuitous New Englander, Marylander, or Virginian, are the mental forces in this parallelogram of dull energies and rich resources. Like a gigantic boor, full of inherited treasures, Pennsylvania lies across the Union. It speaks a medley of dialects, but the "Pennsylvania Dutch" loudest of all.

THE BLUE MOUNTAIN.

The Blue Mountain enters Pennsylvania west of Hagerstown, Maryland, crosses the Susquehanna midway between the mouth of the Juniata and Harrisburg, is pierced by the Swatara Creek—which furnishes slackwater navigation from the Susquehanna to the Schuylkill—passes the Schuylkill at Port Clinton, the Lehigh midway between Allentown and Mauch Chunk, the Delaware at Water Gap, and the Hudson at West Point. Almost the whole of the colonial society of the Middle States hid behind it as a barrier. It is a right sturdy mountain range, and along its lateral valleys the greatest conflicts of our continent have been fought. The best draught horses, and the best cheese and butter, the best milch cattle and the best apples, the best clover and the best coal, the best running water, scenery, and the cleanest farm lands, the best barns and dairy houses, the biggest men in size, and the most fruitful women, live at the foot of the Blue Mountain.

Canal and slackwater navigation carry the products of the Blue Mountains to New York by the Roundout and by the Morris Canals, and to Philadelphia and Baltimore by the Lehigh, the Schuylkill, and the Susquehanna Canals. The Susquehanna River is the sewer of the Blue Mountains, and one of the most useful rivers on the globe—it is the American Elbe.

Three slight ranges parallel to the Blue Mountain pass between it and the Delaware—the South Mountain, the Welsh Mountain, and the Copper Mine Ridge. West of the Blue Mountain spine for two hundred miles there is ridge upon ridge, inclosing the noblest valleys in the world; through the whole the Susquehanna passes by three great forks, and the scenery throughout is uniform. The Blue Mountain gaps afford strong, granitic, American scenery, rather severe and somber except in autumn; their fastnesses abound in lime, coal, and iron, and the great mining towns and villages are plentifully distributed among them. A groping, sweaty, generally squalid population drag their treasures from the ground, and mighty mills light up the rushing waters and the busy canals.

DUTCH TOWNS.

The chief towns of the Dutch region are Easton, Allentown, Reading, and Lebanon, all on the direct railway line from New York to Harrisburg; and Lancaster, Columbia, and York on the lower and parallel line of rail. Lancaster is the dullest and quaintest, with 23,000 people; Allentown was long the most besotted, but it has felt the breath of New York, and the statement is made that, last winter, Thomas' orchestra was invited there, and even heard with delight. Reading contains about 40,000 people, and is in the strategic center of the Dutch country. Its papers, the Adler and Beobachter, are old and prosperous; the large foundries of the Eckerts and Bushongs make the River Schuylkill quiver with fire in the night; the South Mountain breaks away into capes and headlands, and perishes at Reading. Easton, Columbia, and Lebanon are manufacturing and canal towns. York is the dullest place in America, for its size, though well built, and, like Lancaster, it was, for a short time, the legislative capital of the United States. Asa Parker is the principal business man of the Lehigh Dutch country—a hardfisted railroad King, with intentions on politics which the people have never gratified. James Buchanan and Thaddeus Stevens were Lancastrians and enemies. Jerry Black lives at York. Reading has no public man. At Columbia nearly the whole *personnel* of the Pennsylvania Railway Company resided for a time, and many of them were Susquehanna boatmen who found their occupation gone, and exchanged it for the brakes. Simon Cameron lives at Lochiel, below Harrisburg, an owner of a great iron mill.

Much of the country below the mountains, in the agricultural valleys and plains, receives no further immigration, and is staid, phlegmatic, and quaint as parts of Saxony, Bavaria, and Westphalia. It lacks the cheerful elements of Europe, however; but its agriculture is very perfect, after its kind, and it may be called the garden of the Middle States. Tobacco is here a part of the regular product of every farmer. A great deal of imported stock is to be found here, and it furnishes nearly the whole of the draught stock for the Boston market. The horse race is a feature of all the county fairs. The largest and most substantial barns in the world are found here, every barn surmounted with a bell, which rings the family and laborers to breakfast at 6 o'clock, to dinner at 11, and to supper at 5. The people rise at 4 and go to bed, generally, at 8 o'clock. The whole object of a Pennsylvania Dutchman's life is to acquire land, which he always purchases in the neighborhood of his home. The prime articles of subsistence are pork, saurkraut, and rancid Dutch cheese. Lancaster county is said to be the richest agricultural county in the United States, and its neighbors are not far behind it. The German's ancestral knowledge of limestone lands, and the power of clover to bring them up to a high degree of fertility, accounts for the fact that the more adventurous races passed over this region with contempt and left it as a rich legacy for himself and children.

BUNDLING.

This morning I heard a Dutch *garcon* cry: "Sair Kunshtavler hut der Schneider!"

Yes, the Constable, a fat man with a look midway between an executioner and a beer barrel, had clapped a warrant in the hand of Snyder. What was Snyder's offense? He had let a house to a Dutchman and then courted the Dutchman's wife. He continued this system of house-letting till the Dutchman, by repeated thrashings, taught Snyder also the use of his bunch of fives, and on the latest occasion Snyder was triumphant over both the woman and the man. Hence, the warrant and the proceedings before the 'Squire.

This case is an interrupted form of a custom which formerly prevailed all over the Dutch country, known as bundling. I should be chary to speak on this subject were it not already a matter of literature. During the present year, Dr. Henry Reed Stiles has published at Albany a book entitled "Bundling," which charges the practice upon the ancestry of Connecticut as well as New York and Pennsylvania. The evidence cited is to the point and apparently conclusive. To bundle is defined in Webster and Worcester, and particularly in Grose's dictionary of the vulgar tongue. The Scotch word, "handfasting," and the Holland word, "questing," mean about the same, and each of the three great elements of Pennsylvania immigration—either from choice, from want of priests to marry them, or from contracted quarters, which made the bed the only accessible article of furniture, or from easy intercourse in a society where one's promise was as good as a marriage certificate—practiced bundling. If I should make a definition of the business, I should call it "the honeymoon before marriage." In 1868, the British Royal Commission on the Marriage Laws reported that this practice was prevalent amongst thousands of Calvanistic families in Scotland. Jonathan Edwards preached against it in his day as one of the crying sins of the period, and it figures in Irving's Knickerbocker. Old men in Berks and Lancaster are full of their early adventures in this line of duty, and all aver that, while the old custom is well-nigh extinct, things were better in those days; marriages were made for life; mishaps were punctiliously made good, more girls got husbands, and disgrace and ruin were comparatively unknown. Pretty much the same sort of logic I found to prevail amongst the Mormons at Salt Lake; men did not need to leave their families, when all-out-of-doors was the family.

Bundling, as it used to be in Pennsylvania, and still continues in the crudest German society, was conducted in various ways. Generally it was recumbent courtship, prolonged through the night. Again, it was marriage complete, except as to formularies. The old people put the girl on her intellect, and went themselves to bed. The women were sturdy upholders of the precedent till the end, contending that it expedited marriage.

Our landlord related to me a case, in the days of his youth, when he went courting at a miller's house, and, by some means, got home next daybreak, dressed from head to foot in a miller's white suit, but we have all known the same casualty to happen to Harlequin at the circus.

It is certain that the grossness of food, the humors of fatness, the quantity of pork, sausage, and Dutch cheese fed to these meager intellects, the grossness of intercourse and conversation, the tavern dances, the barnyard life, the dull life of the agricultural towns, and the unprincipled amours of the idle young men, have had their influence to make Lancaster county a basis of supplies in our time for the dens of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York. The little capital towns of these counties contain their own bordels, and the young man of fortune has his convenient establishment. To keep a woman ignorant is a poor way to protect her innocence. An amended *cuisine* and more civilized food would work some reform here; an equal part might be accomplished by giving the young ladies some social advantages.

In other respects these German-Americans are a nearly blameless people, so far as sins of commission are concerned. They have few thieves, and no murderers.

IGNORANCE BLISS.

Hearing a shaggy old Mennonist, in a lusterless, low-crowned, broad-brimmed hat, and butternut clothes, fastened together only with hooks and eyes, holding forth on the stoop of a house, I paused to hear him repeat this admonition several times: "*Too fiel laerning ish net goot fur ayner!*" or, "too much learning is not good for a man." This is the cardinal principle of about 10,000 of those Mennonists, all of whom are said to vote the Republican ticket. The Dunkers, numbering about 6,000, cling to the same tenet, that books and science dispossess men of humility and piety. These and others, less opinionated on the subject, frequently refuse to pay their school taxes, and I saw it stated in a Columbia paper last week that there were 700 delinquents in that town alone. The Constables in one case seized a saucepan and a coal-scuttle at a dwelling when the old dame and her buxom girls made the belaying pins fly around their ears. In Berks county an anti-school tax ticket used to be a feature of every election. The rich farmers, in numerous instances, keep their strapping daughters in ignorance and marry them off without portions, reserving the whole estate for the sons; for even here primogeniture has its influence, and to keep property in the family is the dying Dutchman's yearning.

This ignorance is also manifested in the nature of the credit which prevails here, there being of the large, wholesome, and encouraging sort none, and of the little and neighborly too much. Every Dutchman settles his accounts on the 1st of April; if his neighbor or customer buys potatoes in May the bill runs over for eleven months. Thousands of Germans will not use the banks though they are fond of government bonds, and those who do so meet in Lancaster to settle on All Fool's Day. Anticipating a run at that time, the Lancaster banks borrow from the Philadelphia banks for one week; pickpockets attend from New York; no checks are given, but the money is paid over; the Dutchman digs a hole in his cellar and buries his money for a week, and then, growing uneasy, takes it up, and returns it to the bank.

Ignorance of the English language is not remarkable, although these people's great grand-parents were Americans, and the latest public act of Franklin's life was to lay down the corner-stone of a college for them at Lancaster.

An old fellow of the name of Freeman was pointed out to me, on a previous visit to Lancaster, who said: "It's my candidate opinion that my son Shake is de smartest fellow in Lancaster county. He's bin through the universe (university) already. Dare's a fellow dat Shake and me is going to suicide before de Squire. He calt my daughter Petsy de belle of Freemansburg."

"That's a compliment," said one.

"Oh, no! He meant she was a gossip; dat she sounded out all dc talk about beeples."

SUPERSTITIONS.

A prevailing superstition amongst the Dutch is that of the "Hairy man," the wild man of the mountains, a being without other clothing than hirsute abundance, who climbs lofty trees, afflicts children and stock, and defies pursuit and capture. Only last week, this ancient adventurer was reported in the Reading papers as having been seen on the Welsh Mountain, and the sagacious editor added: "It is high time that this formidable monster was brought to terms and put under durance."

The "Shpook" is an apparition of any sort which afflicts the Dutch farmer; horseshoes are seen in the majority of farmyards to put to flight these unholy visitants, and certain itinerant quacks drive a livelihood by selling charms and panaceas to dispossess a neighborhood of them.

The word "bushwhacker," applied during the rebellion to guerillas, is of Dutch origin, and was first used at Nazarett, Penn. In 1856, James N. Beck, then a school teacher at Nazarett, published an interesting series of papers in Philadelphia upon the habits of the Germans, called "Notes of a Bushwhacker." This was the first public appearance of the word. Up to the present day belief in ghosts, witches, and omens is almost universal in the country parts.

The hunting of lost or hidden treasure by divining rods, incantations, or prophets has been known to absorb large corporate parties of simple people, and places are shown, even as far down the country as Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, where excavations have been made in solid rock with expectations of reward.

In patent medicines this reigon is rich. Almost every town in the section contains one or more prosperous nostrum vendors. An old man died near Litiz, recently, who had bought a new farm nearly every year out of the profits of curing diseases by the gift of God. He wore the Donker costume to the end, and is said to have performed marvelous cures by the laying on of hands.

THE BEER QUESTION.

As lager beer is a recent decoction not above half a century old, and of Bavarian origin, the Pennsylvania Dutch had little to do with it. But they drink it in every village and at almost every farmhouse, so that it must have touched some derivative German appetite. The best beer made in Pennsylvania is Franke's at Lancaster, a native Bavarian, who served apprenticeship at Munich. Many traveled German scholars think his beer more excellent than any in the world, not leaving out of consideration the favorite brews of the old world. He does not do a great business—probably about 12,000 barrels a year. Good beer is made at Litiz, at Manheim, and at Columbia, in Lancaster county, but one great brewery, like Bergdoll & Psotta's, at Philadelphia makes of inferior beer as much as all Lancaster county can consume. The largest beer brewery in the United States is at Newark. At Reading, one Lauer has an immense establishment, and his ales are preferred above those of Philadelphia. Franke, the Lancaster brewer, was one of James Buchanan's pallbearers; he is a large, imposing-looking man, and a bitter partisan. The German couplet as to drinking might be quoted here to advantage of some Americans:

Wein auf beer dos rath ich deir;
Beer auf wein dos loss du sein.
Wine or beer that suiteth me;
Beer or wine I let it be.

The manufacture of pretzels is carried on in its perfection here, and the Pennsylvania Dutchman tells with glee of the puffy, unwholesome bits of toughness which are sold under that name in the cities. A Litiz pretzel is almost a work of art, and they are sent all over Lancaster county. The light dough is kneaded by a wooden lever, and the pretzels being cut out, are each dipped in a lye of oat-straw infusion, hickory ashes, and potash; then placed in a pan, sprinkled with salt; they are baked in a Dutch oven, and hardened in drying-kilns over a fire. Excellent rye whisky, very old, is plentiful in this region, and the best brands in the Eastern market are distilled in these limestone valleys.

BENNETT AND HIS PAPER.

A Great Journal and the Secret of its Success.

[George Alfred Townsend in the Chicago Tribune.]

Being in New York during the riot week, a friend asked if I had ever been through the New York Herald office.

I had made the tour of the finest newspaper offices in the world: The Chicago Tribune, the New York Times, the Philadelphia (German) Democrat, the Boston Post and the Journal, the Evansville (Ind.) Journal, the Philadelphia Ledger, etc., and in a somewhat listless spirit I started to go through the Herald office.

The whole edifice is devoted to its newspaper purposes, excepting an ale room in the rear of the first floor. The second story is used exclusively for editorial and reportorial business. There are about forty reporters and newsfolks. The council chamber is a fine apartment, on the Broadway front, where a long table reaches down the middle of the floor, and at the top Mr. James G. Bennett, Jr., presides, the other chairs being occupied in the order of age and term of service, by Wallace, Glenn, and those other fine old newsmen, whose adventures are a large part of the history of the new departure in journalism, inaugurated by the senior Bennett thirty years ago. His bust, by Launt Thompson, cast in bronze, looks down from the mantel. The old gentleman seldom comes to the Herald office in these days. The portraits of his two children, one a young lady, ornament the same room, and a part of the library completes the furniture of the apartment. Here daily councils are held, to prevent collisions in editorial writing.

Near by is the room of young Mr. Bennett, a rich but business-like nook, where he spends a goodly part of every day. The space between the council room and the editor's-in-chief is given to the chief proof-reader and the news manager, with whatever outside folks may call in to promote the interests of the paper.

Passing the desk of the manager is an aisle which divides the remainder of the floor into two long lobes; on the left are cloisters for editorial writers and the heads of departments; on the right is the great hall of the reporters and the library, the latter an imposing collection of history and reference, numbering perhaps, 2,000 volumes. In this room, the day after the riot, I observed an armory of modern weapons; forty Remington breechloaders, and sixty Smith & Wesson revolvers, perfectly new and bright, and indorsed by a whole caisson of fixed ammunition. I was told that the boilers and hose in the cellar were also in order the previous day for a wholesale deluge of scalding steam and water upon any body of rioters who might essay to correct the press.

A steam elevator carried me to the great composing room, where one hundred compositors set up matter and fourteen proof-readers make the first revisions so quickly that a man's sermon can be prepared for him while he warms his coat-tails at the steam board below.

The stereotyping room is in a queer tower loft overlooking the compositors, and there is also a vast job office, which I did not examine.

What impressed me above all things which I have ever seen in the newspaper domain was the press-room. Here were two Hoe ten-cylinder presses, four Hoe eight-cylinder presses, a Bullock press, printing from an endless roll on both sides at once; folding, counting, and wetting machines, and an engine set under the pavement, which moved like a noiseless monument of marble. The floors were made of concrete, the ceilings of iron; we were thirty feet under Broadway; the air was pure as a spring day.

The presses and machinery in this subterranean place represented about $500,000; the business, news, and mechanical force adjunct to floors above numbered nearly three hundred persons; the edifice and ground, apart from machinery, represented $1,500,000. The annual yield of the paper is beyond computation from any data which I possess; in fact, I am only running off what I tell you from a listless memory.

But when I saw one of those huge ten-cylinder pieces of ordnance—equal to a battery of cannon, yea! to a fort five tiers high—firing off the edition of the Evening Telegram; which is to the Herald what the Evening Mail is to the London Times, a ruse to keep the cheap evening press from becoming formidable, a vigorous and successful attempt to cover the afternoon as the Herald fulfils the morning needs of New York; when I computed the power of every cylinder upon public opinion; the slow and wonderful growth of a mercantile enterprise like this, so deeply rooted in the interests of the first city in the world that no aggregation of talent can budge it, no association of moneys supplant it, nothing, whether better or more daring, make it afraid: when I feel that this is a great part of America; that in its occasional indignations the wicked and factious of New York reel and feel forsaken; when I stagger before the vision of every one of these fifty odd cylinders revolving at once, carrying their ubiquitous messages to the credulous, the accepting, the voting multitude, a deeper sense of reverence creeps over me than Mr. Parton's essays can dispel.

The architect of all this was an emigrant, a reporter, a being called from the sterile shores of a kingdom and innoculated with the democratic spirit of a nation whose fortunes had outgrown its discipline. He was not a reformer; all phenomena he observed and left the lesson of them to folks more sensitive. The press before his day had handled nothing as vice except the mistakes of the opposite political party. It was a press with a master and without any considerable independent functions. Let any one take the old New York papers of 1825-30 and observe their barrenness of news!

The old men are not yet dead who felt the first horror inspired by the Herald, but it is a question whether they were more outraged by the nature of its news than by the fact that it dared deal in the news at all. Under the half-harlequin, half-Pasquinado garb of the queer editor, however, nestled the opinions of Mercury. The newsman, the proper and essential accompaniment of a democratic society, had come. Popular scandal, more vindictive than himself, is at pains to tell how the Herald "got its start." It "got its start" the same way as a bird; for the power of "start" was in it. It came with something to tell every day of the year. It soared out of its cellar at last and took to the belfry. A hundred newspapers have learned the secret of its success, and the news is now the foundation stone of every true journal; but the time is far distant when the early adventures of the Herald in quest of intelligence will not attract the admiration of men.

Aged, withdrawn, in the enjoyment of that good digestion which follows a frugal and methodized youth, and apparently forgetful of every resentment, the editor of the Herald is a memorial mark in the city of New York. I saw him a few days ago driven down Broadway in his *coupe*, straight, gray, with a clear skin and vigorous glance. He carried the recognizable face of a public man as truly as any old Senator or President. His son's succession to the paper capably is his own wish, and that is already realized.

Two or three years ago a Western journalis waited upon the senor Bennett, and said that he came on behalf of himself and certain capitalists to see if the Herald could be purchased, and he was authorized to offer a round sum for it, passing up in the digits of millions.

Mr. Bennett, after some conversation, replied that, at his age, he would have accepted the offer, except for his son.

"My son," he said, "is the best editor in America to-day."

This opinion is general at the Herald office amongst the employes. The Bennett of the second generation is an American, liberally educated, socially esteemed, courageous and with all his father's instinct for news. The behavior of the paper during the recent riots in New York was admirable. It is now in the exclusive management of the son; its editorial tone is national and cheerful; it is purged of old personalities and eschews the fraternal bickerings which used to mark all the New York dailies. Old complaints against it no longer apply. The Herald is another instance of the redeeming power of energy and enterprise to reform their own excesses, and of the impossibility of anything being planted in America that must not feel the humanizing, christianizing influence of popular sentiment. Whatever is too useful to perish from amongst us must be elevated.

A War Story.

In the cemetery at Nashville, Tenn., a stranger was seen planting a flower over a soldier's grave. When asked:

"Was your son buried there?"

"No," was the answer.

"Your son-in-law?"

"No."

"A brother?"

"No."

"A relative?"

"No."

After a moment's pause the stranger laid down a small board which he held in his hand, and said:

"Well, I will tell you. When the war broke out I was a farmer in Illinois. I wanted to enlist, but I was poor. I had a wife and seven children. I was drafted. I had no money to hire a substitute, so I made up my mind that I must leave my poor, sickly wife and little children, and go and fight the enemy. After I had got all ready to go, a young man whom I knew came to me and said: 'You have a big family which your wife cannot take care of. I will go for you.' He did go in my place, and in the battle of Chickamauga he was wounded and taken to the Nashville hospital. But after a long sickness he died, and was buried here, and ever since I have wished to come to Nashville and see his grave; so I saved up all the spare money I could, and yesterday I came on, and to-day I found my dear friend's grave."

With tears of gratitude running down his cheeks, he took up the small board and pressed it down into the ground in the place of a tombstone. Under the soldier's name were written only these words: "He died for me."

☞ The Abingdon Democrat says there is a man in Knox county, Illinois, who has spells of sleeping from two to seven days at a time, and that these attacks come on every nine or ten weeks. During these attacks he takes no food. At other times he eats and sleeps naturally.

THE PASSION PLAY.

A Picturesque and Romantic Superstition of Bavaria.

"Once in Ten Years."

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

VIENNA, July 29, 1871.

The Passion Play at Oberammergau, which, after several representations, was interrupted last year by the Franco-Prussian war, was resumed this year. The little village of Oberammergau, at which the representation is given, is situated a few miles within the Bavarian highlands. The nearest approach to it by railway is upon one side from Wilheim via Munich and upon the other by Innsbruck in the Tyrol. From either of these points a journey of twelve or fifteen hours by post is required to reach the village. No one who desires to witness the play will regret the necessity. From Innsbruck, the point of our departure, the road passes first through the beautiful valley of the Inn, then crossing a mountain winds for awhile along the valley of the Iser, the same stream which passes so swiftly by Linden, and is so unknown to the American youth. For about fifty miles we were on the main road which connects Augsburg with Northern Italy. At the little hamlet of Oberan we branched to the left, crossed a steep mountain, and in five miles reached our destination.

Surely the beauties of the Tyrol and the neighboring Bavarian highlands have not been exaggerated. The cultivated valleys on one side, the lofty mountains on the other, rising six, eight and ten thousand feet high, some times almost in a single precipice, with the clouds and snows and glaciers resting upon them, form a scene of such grandeur as to make one regret that Oberammergau is so near. Besides the natural beauties there are the historic memories to interest one. Over this road has passed almost every army of Europe from the time of the Roman Eagles to those of the first empire of France, and traces of the conflicts remain.

All along the road at very short intervals rude shrines are erected, before which the passing peasants reverently doff their hats. In the valley beneath, crosses are erected in the fields of growing grain. On the houses we pass, pictures of the crucifixion, the virgin and the saints are painted with wonderful skill by native artists. The room of the inn in which we pass the night is ornamented with the crucifix. Churches abound on all sides. At Ettal, near Oberammergau, which does not contain ten houses, is one which would do honor to New York. Its frescoes and paintings, done by native artists, would challenge the admiration of a Florentine. Everything indicates the religious character of these mountaineers, and from this has sprung the Passion Play which we are about to visit. It is not a play, in our sense of the word—something to amuse one—but certainly regarded by these people as a religious exercise and the fulfillment of a vow. Tradition says that in 1633 Oberammergau was visited by a plague. To stay it, the inhabitants vowed they would represent the Passion of Christ, and repeat it every ten years. Of course the plague was stopped. At any rate, the play has been going on at the regular intervals ever since. How to get over the oddness of the year 1633 I do not know. Possibly the "old style" may explain it, for last year was the regular decade. Many of the principal actors and most of the usual spectators were subject to military duty, which, under Prussia, takes precedence even of vows, and hence the play was stopped, to be resumed this year. We reached Oberammergau at noon on Saturday, having been parts of two days on the route from Innsbruck, and spent the afternoon in examining the locality and witnessing the arrival of the crowd. The village is situated on the Ammer, a small stream in the midst of lofty mountains. On its left bank one rises at a single bound six thousand feet. How mortal man could have reached its summit I could not see. But he has, and has planted on its top a cross, which even from the valley looks to be thirty feet high. In the village are about a thousand inhabitants. Their principal occupation is the carving of wood, which they do exquisitely well. The inhabitants present no external appearance of their extraordinary histrionic talents. We were recommended for lodgings to the man who had the part of Caiaphas in the play. I saw him next day sustain a role in a manner which would put Booth to shame. To-day, however, he was the simple keeper of a grocery store, whose house was full; who would see, however, that one of his neighbors would lodge us. Neighbor, who received us, was in the orchestra. His sheets and curtains were as the driven snow; but it was not so grand to be received by only a member of the orchestra. One of our friends was so fortunate as to be entertained by Pilate and Martha in the same house. We examined the theater in which the representation was to take place. It was of rude construction, built of boards, with but a small portion under roof. The majority of the spectators must sit from morning till near night under a burning sun. It is persistently said that from six to eight thousand persons witness each representation of the play. If they do, it is not from within the theater. The part for the spectators I found, by paces, to be one hundred by one hundred and twenty feet. Allowing the least of room for each person I could make but thirty-eight hundred places. The stage is almost as large as the body of the theater. It has a proscenium of about forty feet. The center is covered for the representation of the tableaux. At the sides the passways represent the streets of Jerusalem. The scenes are quite rude; but, as I afterwards saw, little of the effect of the play depends on them. It is a grand theater for such a representation. From any of the seats a full view of the mountains on either side is obtained.

The crowd continued to arrive till a late hour. It was not so great upon this occasion as usual. The formal reception of the troops was to take place the same day at Munich, and many stayed away on this account, so that several hundred of the places were vacant. Next day the majority of the visitors were peasants in costumes which look for prettier in pictures. Women in stiff bodices, stuffed sleeves and intensely ugly faces; men in knee breeches and jackets. Of those who had come from a distance to witness the play, I believe the majority were Americans or English. There must have been several hundred of our tongue. I was told that at the preceding representation forty-two were present from Boston alone. No attempt was made by the villagers to take advantage of the necessities of the crowd; lodgings and food were provided at ordinary prices. I am certain that no idea of gain is connected with this play in the minds of those pious mountaineers.

The play is divided into seventeen acts, each of which commences with the prefiguration or antetype from the Old Testament, and is followed by the passage in the Saviour's life to which it refers. The prefiguration (Vorbild) is given in a tableau, which the chorus explains after the manner of the Greek drama. In the type from the Saviour's life the drama is acted. I give the order of the play:

1. Christ's entry into Jerusalem and driving out of the money-changers. Tableau of the expulsion of Adam and Eve, and allegory of the tree of death and tree of life, represented by the cross.
2. The meeting of the Sanhedrim in council to take him. Tableau. Joseph's brethren in council to get rid of him.
3. The departure from Bethany. Tableaux of Tobias taking leave of his parents, and of the bride who has lost the bridegroom.
4. The last coming of Christ to Jerusalem. Tableaux—Ahasuerus putting away Vashti, and taking Esther.
5. The Holy Supper. Tableaux of the gathering of the manna, and of the bringing back of the grapes from Canaan.
6. Judas before the Sanhedrim. Tableau—The selling of Joseph to the Egyptians.
7. Christ on the Mount of Olives. Tableaux of Adam fulfilling the curse, "In the sweat of thy brow," the treachery of Joab, and the betrayal of Samson by Delilah.
8. Jesus before Annas. Tableaux—The slapping of Michaiah, the prophet, for speaking the truth to the king.
9. Jesus before Caiaphas. Tableau—Naboth betrayed by false witnesses.
10. The despair of Judas. Tableau—"Cain and Abel."
11. Jesus before Pilate. Tableau—The condemnation of Daniel.
12. Jesus before Herod. Tableau—The insult to the Embassadors of David by the King of the Ammonites.
13. The scourge and crown of thorns—Tableaux—The showing of Joseph's coat to his father and the offering of Isaac.
14. Condemned to the Cross. Tableaux—the triumph of Joseph in Egypt, and of the blood and sin offering by Aaron.
15. The Way to the Cross. Tableaux—Isaac on Mt. Moriah, the Serpents in the Wilderness, and the Brazen Serpent.
16. The crucifixion.
17. The resurrection. Tableaux of the casting up Jonah and of the Passage of the Red sea.

The play ends with an allegorical picture of the triumph of Christ.

The play, announced by the firing of cannon, commenced at eight o'clock on Sunday morning. It lasted until four o'clock in the afternoon, with an intermission of one hour for dinner. The tableaux are generally taken from divers pictures. The resemblance of some of the actors to the persons they represent is striking. Mary in the play looks very much like the Dolci Mary. The representative of Jesus is strikingly like the pictures of the Lord. It is strange too that they have always been able to obtain this likeness in an actor. The one who has the part this time is not the same who acted it in 1860.

Although the play is presented by the strictest of Roman Catholics, but two of their legends are interpolated. At the Last Supper the bread and wine are put into the mouths of the Apostles by the Saviour. On the way to the cross Veronica presents Jesus with the napkin. With these two exceptions, nothing is given but what the most rigid Calvinist would accept as the true representation of the Passion. The most striking accuracy of detail is preserved. From the entrance into Jerusalem until the resurrection, no single event however slight is omitted. Every word of the Scriptural language has been preserved. Any others that have been added strike one immediately as being the most natural to fill up the outline. The debate in the Sanhedrim over His apprehension, with the dissent and withdrawal of Joseph of Arimathea, and Nicodemus, gave me the very best idea of how they took counsel to seize Him. While I was prepared somewhat to be struck with the representation of the greater incidents of the Passion, I was surprised with the rendering of the smaller ones. The invitation to supper by Simon the Leper could not have been given in any other way. The counting of the money to Judas, and the avarice depicted in his countenance as he watched each piece, was the perfection of art. The stirring up of the rabble of Jerusalem by those who had been driven from the temple showed precisely men still smarting under the scourge. Barrabas does not open his mouth on the stage, yet no amount of words could explain his situation better. His unkempt hair, his unshorn beard, and filthy garmen tell at once of the prison from whence he came. He stands before Pilate stupefied by the cries of the rabble, and receiving his liberty in such harsh words from the Roman governor, he dares not give vent to any rejoicings. Simon, the Cyrenian, is a countryman walking along the road. His refusal to take the cross, and the contempt of the Roman soldier, who forces him to do it, could not have been better depicted by one who had experienced the working of military power.

The chief interest of the play centers, of course, in the way to the cross and the crucifixion. The crowd is seen coming down the streets of Jerusalem. The Centurion with the Roman Guard, magnificent in physique and attire; the priests in their vestments; the rabble, and the executioners; the thieves drawing back, are forced along by the guard; the Saviour patiently bearing the cross. Peter and John follow afar off; Simon, the Cyrenian, is met; and the weeping daughters of Jerusalem, among whom is Veronica. They pass from the stage, and in a few minutes Golgotha is shown. They have been nailed to the crosses, which are now raised to a perpendicular position. With a strong glass I could see that the representative of the Saviour rested upon an iron sole, which, with the cloth around his waist, formed his only support. In this painful position he remained for seventeen minutes, while the scenes at the cross were presented. The parting of the garments; the casting lots for his coat; the jeers of the crowd; the grief of the women; the words from the cross are all given. The breaking of the legs of the thieves was horribly natural. With each blow of the club the head started forward with the shudder of remaining life. The piercing of the Saviour's side, and the gush of blood which followed, sent a thrill of horror through the assembly. In the descent you may almost hear the withdrawal of the nails. A long cloth is passed under the arms across the chest, and he is thus lowered. In the bending of the arms the *rigor mortis* is precisely imitated.

It would have been well for the drama to have stopped with the crucifixion. The effect upon the spectators at this point was profound. I am certain that the majority of those around me were Protestants, and but few had dry cheeks. The remaining scenes were weak by comparison. The prefiguration of the resurrection, the casting up of Jonah, was indeed somewhat ludicrous, from the representation of the whale. At the end of the closing scene a number from among the strangers applauded. Evidently to the peasantry present it seemed as much out of place as at a mass.

Certainly the perfection of art in concealing itself was never better obtained than in the Passion Play. There was, to my mind, but one imperfection. The rabble cries out with one voice, which it never does elsewhere. I have seen but one actor who could approach these people—Jefferson. The same criticism which so often follows his efforts is apt to rise in one's mind here: "This is not acting—that is the way anyone would do it." The strut and mouthings of our stars have no place at Oberammergau. How this little village produces these actors is a puzzling question. They receive not a particle of aid from elsewhere, and at least five hundred persons are engaged in the representation—counting the orchestra, those who perform only in the tableaux, etc.—and yet there is not a single poor actor among them. Children not more than two years of age take their places in the tableaux in the most natural manner, and though they may preserve it for many minutes, not the quiver of a muscle can be seen. During the seven hours that the play lasts not a mistake occurs—not a look, tone, gesture or expression out of place—nor is there a particle of delay. Tableaux in which two or three hundred persons engage are arranged in two minutes. The music is fair; the orchestra has fourteen pieces; the chorus is composed of eighteen voices, representing all registers. Some were weak, and at times there was a false note, but the general sweetness of the tone no one could deny.

Oberammergau contains in all but a thousand inhabitants, and is certainly no center of civilization. The majority of its people are of the peasant class. The representative of Jesus is a wood-carver; Mary is the daughter of a drawing-master. How comes it that every other person here is an actor, and, as it has happened, a large city may sometimes fail to produce a single one? Many theories have been offered, amongst others, that they have the practice and criticism of two hundred and fifty years. At the end of this play, in November, the rehearsals begin for the next representation, when not only this but other plays are given. The parts are then given out according to the talent shown. But a represent ation which takes place every ten years must perforce find many of the *roles* in different hands. Few of the principal actors this year held the same parts in 1860. I offer my own to the general stock of criticism: 1. These people are moved by a deep religious conviction, and enter heart and soul into their parts. 2. They have never witnessed a modern drama, and have not been infected by the "sawing of the air" which passes for acting. They do not know any better than to present nature as they found it. The majority of the followers of the Saviour were in no better condition of life than they, and must have moved and spoken as they did. Upon the other hand, however, it must be owned they are equally at home in "high life." The veriest swell of the "household brigade" could not have dawdled at his club in Pall Mall to a greater perfection than did the staff of Pilate. 3. And this is rather more fanciful than physiological. May not a community which for two hundred and fifty years has bent all its energies toward acting at last produce a race of actors? So, at least, would say Mr. Darwin.

I went to the play at Oberammergan with the prejudices of a Protestant against the representation on the stage of such a subject, heightened by what I had read of the miracle plays of the middle ages. I can only say if it be wrong to represent the Passion of Christ, when it is done in the spirit in which these Bavarian peasants do it, and witnessed in the spirit with which these people witness it, the sin is reduced to its minimum. If I am in the neighborhood of Oberammergau in 1880 I am going again.

R. O. COWLING.

CRITICAL CURIOSITIES.

Locke's wisdom was not creditably displayed when he indorsed the opinion of his friend Molyneux, that, Milton excepted, all English poets were mere ballad-makers beside "everlasting Blackmore." Equally unhappy as a critic was Waller, when he pronounced "Paradise Lost" a tedious poem, whose only merit was its length; Walpole dismissed "Humphry Clinker" as a party novel, written by a profligate hireling; and Rymer set Cowley's epic above Tasso's "Jerusalem." Pope saw his "Essay on Criticism" written down as "a pert, insipid heap of commonplace;" his "Windsor Castle" described as "an obscure, ambiguous, barbarous rhapsody;" and had the pleasure of informing a friend—who told him there was a thing just out called an "Essay on Man," which was abominable stuff, without coherence or connection—that he had seen the "thing" before it went to press, since it was his own writing; upon which the astonished critic seized his hat, "blushed, bowed, and took his leave forever!" Scott's novels have been called pantomimes, and Dickens' stories pot-house pleasantries. Ritson discovered Burns did not appear to his usual advantage in song-writing; and Mrs. Lenox found out that Shakespeare lacked invention, and was deficient in judgement.

A collection of Shakspearian criticisms would make a very curious volume, but it would hardly contain an odder example than that of the swell who complained that "Hamlet" was "dooced full of quotations." Worthy Mr. Pepys, who, despite sundry vows of theatrical abstinence, found himself pretty regularly in the playhouse, had set down in his diary his honest opinions of the plays he saw. The most insipid, ridiculous play he ever saw in his life was "A Midsummer Night's Dream;" he was pleased by no part of "The Merry Wives of Windsor;" and "Othello," which he had esteemed a mighty good play, became a mean thing in his eyes after reading "The Adventures of Five Hours." On the other hand, he admired "Hamlet" exceedingly, when Betterton played the hero; and "Macbeth" he considered "an excellent play in all respects, but especially in divertisement, though it be a deep tragedy, which is a strange perfection in a tragedy, it being most proper here and suitable;" while that "most innocent play," "The Tempest," although displaying no great wit, was yet "good above ordinary plays." It must be remembered, in the secretary's behalf, that the versions of Shakespeare's plays witnessed by him were too often the adaptions of Dryden and other marrers of the great dramatist's works. Oliver Goldsmith had not that excuse for his depreciation of Shakspeare. He was especially offended by the famous "To be or not to be" soliloquy, which he calls a chaos of incongruous metaphors, proving his case in the following fashion: "If the metaphors were reduced to painting, we should find it a very difficult task, if not altogether impracticable, to represent with any propriety outrageous Fortune using her slings and arrows, between which there is no sort of analogy of nature. Neither can any figure be more ridiculously absurd than that of a man taking arms against a sea, exclusive of the incongruous medley of slings, arrows, and seas, justled within the compass of one reflection. What follows is a strange rhapsody of broken images of sleeping, dreaming, and shifting off a *coil*, which last conveys no idea that can be represented on canvas. A man may exhibit shuffling off his garments or his chains; but how he should shuffle off a *coil*, which is another term for noise and tumult, we cannot comprehend. Then we have 'long-lived Calamity,' and 'Time armed with whips and scorns;' and 'patient Merit spurned at by Unworthiness;' and 'Misery with a bare bodkin going to make his own *quietus*;' which is at best but a mean metaphor. These are followed by figures 'sweating under fardles of burdens,' 'puzzled with doubts,' 'shaking with fears,' and 'flying from evils.' Finally, we see 'Resolution sicklied o'er with pale thought,' a conception like that of representing health by sickness; and a 'current of pith turned awry so as to lose the name of action,' which is both an error of fancy and a solecism in sense." Goldsmith also falls foul of Hamlet for describing death as

"That undiscovered country, from whose bourn
No traveler returns,"

when he had just been talking with his father's spirit piping hot from purgatory.

Mr. Stephens Not a Democrat.

[From the World.]

Mr Stephens makes a plain enough intimation that if the Democratic National Convention does not adopt his views he will not support its platform or candidates. We ask all Southern and all Northern Democrats to take note of this avowal, and rate Mr. Stephens' fidelity to the party accordingly. He says, in substance, that he would prefer the re election of General Grant to the election of General McClellan, or any Democrat who holds General McClellan's views. Perhaps he thinks that Mr. Jefferson Davis or Mr. Robert Toombs would be an eligible candidate to bring into the field against Grant. As he wishes to fight the battle on their platform, he ought, to be thoroughly consistent, to advocate the nomination of one of the most eminent representatives of their principles. But with a nominee who eminently represents Mr. Stephens' views, there would be no contest. The Republicans would walk over the course. Nothing could please the friends of Grant better than to run him against Jefferson Davis or Robert Toombs, or some candidate who is conspicuously identified with the views which they hold in common with Mr. Stephens.

We beg Mr. Stephens to mark that every Democratic journal of influence, standing, or circulation in the whole North repudiates his views. We beg him to remember that the address of the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress, and all the recent Democratic State platforms, are pitched in the same key. There is a vast, an overwhelming preponderance of Democratic sentiment in favor of dropping dead issues. And yet Mr. Stephens, who cannot be ignorant of these facts, virtually proclaims that he will lead a bolt from the Democratic party unless its majority surrenders to *him* and such coadjutors of his as Messrs. Davis and Toombs! Whether he is a faithful Democrat is a question which we are quite willing to leave to the judgment of the party.

☞ An ox passed through a crockery store in Portsmouth, N. H., the other day. He entered the rear door, passed out of the front, and didn't break a dish, though his sides grazed whole piles of crockery in his transit.

THE INFANT-STRANGLER.

An English Nursery Maid's Mania for Murdering Children—Strangulation the Means Employed—Trial and Conviction of Attempted Murder.

[From the London Telegraph, July 17.]

Few of our readers will forget the name of the nursery maid, Agnes Norman, whose career in domestic service, according to the stories told by successive mistresses, might have been traced by deaths. Wherever she went something died. In some situations it was only cats, canary birds and other little pets that were found mysteriously and suddenly deprived of life; but in three places children died, and in one a little boy said that the girl had tried to strangle him.

It was enough to make every mother shudder, to think that merely an accident may have kept out of her own nursery a servant whose presence seemed to exercise such a fatal spell over life. So far as judicial investigation goes, the mystery is now solved. The girl was tried on Saturday, in the first instance, for the murder of Jessie Beer, who was but fifteen months old. The evidence went to show that the child, who had been left in her charge for a day, was found dead, with marks of suffocation, caused, two surgeons thought, by the pressure of the child's mouth against something hard—a pressure, too, that must have been continued after death.

As the little corpse was found in bed with the clothes over it, this opinion, if well founded, seems to exclude the possibility of accident, since there was nothing hard against which the child could have fallen. But other medical men incline to the belief that the marks, though suspicious, might have been produced by accident. The judge said, in his opinion, there was not sufficient evidence to find the prisoner guilty of willful murder, and the jury found her not guilty on that indictment.

There were five other indictments against her: for the willful murder of Minnie Milner; for the willful murder of Thomas Milner; for the willful murder of John Stuart Taylor; for feloniously attempting to strangle Charles Parfitt with intent to murder him, and for unlawfully assaulting Charles Parfitt. The girl was next put on trial for feloniously attempting to strangle Charles Parfitt, with intent to murder him.

The first witness called was Elizabeth Parfitt, who stated that she was living with Mr. and Mrs. Brown, her nephew and niece. Charles Parfitt was ten years old, and his health was very good. A fortnight after prisoner came to Mrs. Brown's she went out for a holiday and came back next morning. Witness slept with the child. When witness got up she left the child in bed. After she had been down stairs about an hour she heard a stifled cry. She went up stairs and found the prisoner in the act of getting off the bed. The boy was in the bed and crying. The girl said, "I think he has been dreaming." The child was in a state of agitation. He said, "I have not been dreaming. Ellen has tried to strangle me." Witness saw the boy's lips, and they were sore inside. Two or three days after, the glands of the throat became swollen. Witness heard the prisoner say once that she was not fond of children.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thomas—It happened at the beginning of August; the prisoner was only in their service a few days; she did not tell the father and mother what she had stated that day; as near as she could recollect the boy said, "Ellen has been trying to strangle me," but she would not swear to it.

Charles Parfitt said he was eleven years old, and in August last he slept in Mr. Brown's, in Temple street; the prisoner was there, and one night prisoner had a holiday with his Aunt Betsy; he was woke up in the morning by the prisoner's head being on his mouth and nose, and her hand on his throat; he tried to make a noise; she gave him a sweet, and said, "Don't cry, here's a sweet;" prisoner was on the bed lying on the top of him; he was hurt inside his lips and throat; when his aunt came, he said, "Ellen has been trying to hurt me;" he afterward found his throat sore.

Charlotte Brown said the prisoner was in her service. She was awoke by the little boy and her aunt coming into the room. He had a sweet in his mouth. The boy's mouth was sore. He said the girl had given him the sweet not to tell. Witness did not notice anything the matter with Charley's throat the day before. The boy did not say anything in the presence of Ellen. When witness went down stairs, she said to the prisoner: "What did you mean by going into Charley's room?" She said, "Nothing." Witness said, "Charley says you tried to suffocate him." Prisoner said, "Charley, how can you say so?—I was at the toilet." The prisoner left on the day witness gave her a week's notice for insolence.

Mr. Brown said he lived at 19 Temple street, St. George's road. When the boy was brought to him he was pale and trembling, and witness said to prisoner: "Ellen, what do you mean by this?" Prisoner said she had not been doing anything. Witness told her that Charley said she had been trying to choke him; when she said, "You naughty boy, I have not." He heard for some time after that Charley would not be left alone, and he was still nervous.

Cross-examined by Mr. St. Aubyn—Prisoner said she was not at the toilet. He could not believe prisoner would have been guilty of such an act. If it had not been for other things, probably they would not have heard anything about the matter.

The jury, after a deliberation of about half an hour, returned a verdict of "guilty," but recommended the prisoner to mercy on the ground of her youth. The judge said the recommendation would be considered with the other circumstances of the case, but he should defer sentence till next session for inquiries to be made respecting the prisoner.

A. T. STEWART.

His Business Capacity and His Ambition.

[Springfield Republican New York Letter.]

The best test of a man's true position next to the judgment of posterity, is the opinions expressed of him by his rivals. Judged by this standard, A. T. Stewart's position is secure, for all other business men admit his superior talent, and award him all the credit of his great success. Stewart is a great genius in his way. He belongs not to the type of creative minds like Shelly or Dickens, but to the organizing and executive intellects, such as Napoleon and Von Moltke. He is a born merchant, and has always shown a native faculty for commercial affairs. He is of Scotch-Irish blood, the same as Calhoun and Jackson, and shows the untiring energy, sagacity, self-mastery, and also a certain hardness and mechanical kind of mind which distinguish men of the same extraction. Coming from the middle class, he had only a moderate education. In early life he was quiet, reticent, and showed a strong taste for mathematics, but was obliging, and was rather liked by those with whom he came in contact. He taught school for some time, like so many other prominent men at the outset of their careers, and made his first business experiment by buying up a lot of goods, at a low rate, which no one else would touch, but which he saw were just what would take with the public. His judgment proved correct, and he made a hit. His intuitive knowledge of the popular liking has since been his main stay, and no one can compete with him in this respect. Another thing has been greatly to his advantage, and that is his wonderful memory for details, and close attention in person to the smallest operations of his large establishment. He once said in conversation that he got his leading idea of how to conduct a large business concern from seeing Julien, the great musical conductor, lead a concert in London. The perfect mastery of his band, which seemed effortless, yet which he knew was gained only by the most careful attention to every detail, gave Mr. Stewart a suggestion as to the way his own business ought to be conducted, and led him to adopt his present system. He employs a number of heads of departments, many of whom are merchants who have failed in business on their own account. Some of them are men of extra ability, but it seems not to be within Mr. Stewart's plan to employ this class, or to give anyone independent charge of any branch of his business. A large license is allowed to many of them, but he always keeps a strict supervision of their operations; and marvelous stories are told of his memory for small details, and it is said he can tell at any moment about what amount of any special class of goods he has on hand, their cost, retail price and how they are selling. It is a great strain on the mind, one would think, and it shows the wonderful endurance of the man that he can keep it up.

Personally Stewart seems rather uncouth and rough at first, but is said to be a man of not a little culture at bottom. He talks rapidly and well, with great precision and easy command of language. He shows a perfect mastery of all that relates to his affairs and impresses one with his evident ability. According to the testimony of those who know him intimately he is very ambitious, and has one controlling idea—namely, to be the first merchant in New York—an honorable enough desire if pursued in a proper way. He was much disappointed in failing to be made Secretary of the Treasury, as he wanted very much to see if he could not reform that Augean stable, the New York custom-house, and it is a pity he did not have the chance to try his plans of improvement. He is honorable and upright, according to the ordinary view of morals, though he is charged with being severe upon his clerks, and also of using any means to crush out competing forces. Still there is much to be said in his favor, and if he will but carry out his present schemes of benevolence, including the workingwoman's home and the Hempstead plains improvement, he will have done enough good to silence all cavilers.

Kellogg and Nilsson Again.

[Washington Patriot New York Letter.]

Several "chiffons" are going the rounds in reference to M'lle Nilsson, which, though Mrs. Grundy asserts them as positively true, may be, after all, merely *on dits*. But women are especially eager to know all the details belonging to a celebrity, and, therefore, for their delight these little stories are given. Some time during last winter Clara Kellogg appeared in concert, at which the petted Swede smiled and applauded. She sat in one of the large proscenium boxes of the Academy, and was as beautiful as her blonde style and pretty toilettes could make her. But Miss Kellogg hides away a little mischief behind her dark eyes, and so it chanced that she sang that dangerously coquettish little song written by Longfellow, and called "Beware." The lines had singular meaning, especially as the clear voice warbled out—

"And she has hair of golden hue—
Take care!
And what she says it is not true—
Beware! Beware!
Trust her not,
She is fooling thee!"

Kellogg's face was suave and smiling, but M'lle Nilsson applauded with too much vigor for real appreciation, and her blue eyes scintillated with the "fierce light" of which de Charnace writes, when he saw her as Parmina, in "Zauberflote." And rumor translates this anger—for no softer feeling flashed—in this way. Years ago, and before Christine Nilsson had won her world-wide reputation, Gustave Dore saw and loved her, and the criticism of his versatile genius contributed in no small degree to her success. He was very kindly received in the quiet, modest *salon* of the young Swede, who always was glad to welcome him. At last triumph crowned her, and then, as a star of song, she refused to shine on her former lover, but ruthlessly broke the engagement, which Mrs. Grundy asserts existed, and even refused Dore *entree* to her *salon*.

☞ A young gentleman of Chicago fell in love with a hotel waiter girl, but love fled from that once fond heart when he found the "sweet little thing" cutting her toe-nails with a butter-knife in the kitchen.

ARLINGTON.

The Last Will and Testament of G. W. P. Custis.

[From the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, Aug. 12.]

The County Court, which has just closed its session, gave the necessary orders and completed the necessary arrangements for the settlement of the estate of the late Gen. W. P. Custis. Appraisers were appointed and provision made for all the details which the law requires on such occasions. The house of Mr. Custis, standing in sight of the Capital, upon a similar eminence, had, from the earliest days, a celebrity wide as the nation, but recent events have made its history a portion of the history of the country. Especially has Arlington and its associations always possessed a peculiar attraction to the people of Alexandria. That sort of special interest which Washington manifested in the affairs of our fathers, Custis, his adopted son, displayed towards their sons, endeavoring, not alone to descant upon his virtues, in our midst with eloquent words, but by his manner and his devotion to our interests to illustrate to one generation of Alexandrians what had been the conduct of Washington towards its predecessor.

He hoped to make the home and family at Arlington the distinctive social successor for all time of the home and family of Mount Vernon. Mount Vernon might become the property of the world, the representative of the illustrious public life that closed beneath its roof and is sepulchred in its shade; but Arlington should be sacred to the home life of the great man, with Washington's social board for its heir-loom, and his domestic and social character for the type of its conduct and the ornament of its life.

For this purpose he devised his Arlington estate to Mrs. Lee for life, and then to George Washington Custis Lee, he to take the name of George W. P. Custis, and, in another clause of the will, he gives his daughter the right of dividing the family plate, but he adds:

The Mount Vernon plate altogether and every article I possess relating to Washington, and that came from Mount Vernon, is to remain with my daughter at Arlington House during said daughter's life, and at her death to go to my oldest grandson, George Washington Custis Lee, and to descend from him entire to my latest posterity.

Few men peered into the future with a wider experience or a more acute philosophy, yet as he executed his will that March day of 1855, while the interest of the world gathered around the Malakoff, where Russia defied the armies of France and England, and the city across the Potomac was hearing, with scarce attentive ear, some rumors of mobs in Kansas, he could not see how soon the storm of civil war would scatter all his designs for Arlington, and that even "the Mount Vernon plate," the material emblem of the social life he wished Arlington to perpetuate, would be reft away from his daughter and held for some time by title of Strong-Hand. Still less did he see that his hopes would find a loftier accomplishment than he dreamed, and that *he* would stand in history between the two great captains of the age—the adopted child of one, and the adopted father of the other; that the war which reft from the family of Arlington its material inheritance left it by the family of Mount Vernon would develop a kinship in a sphere far higher than a mere material connexion, the home at Arlington, not shining with reflected light, but resplendent with the lofty civic virtue and military renown of its head, Mount Vernon and Arlington, blending together in the history and the hearts of the people, safe beyond the accidents of time and the spoilings of mortality.

As a contribution to the history of the times we give the will of the illustrious old gentleman:

In the name of God, amen. I, George Washington Parke Custis, of Washington House, in the county of Alexandria, and State of Virginia, being sound in body and mind, do make and ordain this instrument of writing as my last will and testament, revoking all other wills and testaments whatever. I give and bequeath to my dearly-beloved daughter and only child, Mary Anna Randolph Lee, my Arlington House estate, in the county of Alexandria, and State of Virginia, containing eleven hundred acres, more or less, and my mill on the Four-Mile Run, in the county of Alexandria, and the lands of mine adjacent to said mill, in the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax, in the State of Virginia, the use and benefit of all just mentioned during the term of her natural life, together with my horses and carriages, furniture, pictures and plate during the term of natural life.

On the death of my daughter, Mary Anna Randolph Lee, all the property left to her during the term of her natural life, I give and bequeath to my eldest grandson taking my name and arms.

I leave and bequeath to my four granddaughters, Mary, Anna, Agnes and Mildred Lee, to each ten thousand dollars.

I give and bequeath to my second grandson, William Henry Fitzhugh Lee, when he shall be of age, my estate, called the White House, in the county of New Kent and State of Virginia, containing four thousand acres, more or less, to him and his heirs forever.

I give and bequeath to my third and youngest grandson, Robert Edward Lee, when he is of age, my estate in the county of King William and State of Virginia, called Romancock, containing four thousand acres, more or less, to him and his heirs forever.

My estate of Smith's Island, at the Capes of Virginia, and in the county of Northampton, I leave to be sold to assist in paying my granddaughter's legacies; to be sold in such manner as may be deemed by my executors most expedient.

Any and all lands that I may possess in the counties of Stafford, Richmond, and Westmoreland, I leave to be sold to aid in paying my granddaughter's legacies.

I give and bequeath my lot in square No. 21, Washington City, to my son-in-law, Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Lee, to him and his heirs forever. My daughter, Mary A. R. Lee, has the privilege, by this will, of dividing my family plate among my grand-children, but the Mount Vernon plate altogether, and every article I possess relating to Washington, and that came from Mount Vernon, is to remain with my daughter at Arlington House, during said daughter's life, and at her death to go to my eldest grandson, George Washington Custis Lee, and to descend from him, entire and unchanged, to my latest posterity.

My estates of the White House, in the county of New Kent, and Romancock, in the county of King William, both being in the State of Virginia, together with Smith's Island and the lands I may possess in the county of Stafford, Richmond and Westmoreland counties, are charged with the payment of the legacies to my granddaughters. Smith's Island and the aforesaid lands in Stafford, Richmond and Westmoreland only are to be sold; the lands of the White House and Romancock to be worked to raise the aforesaid legacies to my four granddaughters.

And upon the legacies to my four granddaughters being paid, and my estates that are required to pay the said legacies being clear of debt, then I give freedom to my slaves, the said slaves to be emancipated by my executors in such manner as to my executors may seem most expedient and proper—the said emancipation to be accomplished in not exceeding five years from the time of decease.

And I do constitute and appoint as my executors Lieut.-Col. Robert E. Lee, Robert Lee Randolph, of Eastern View, Rt. Rev. Bishop Meade, George Washington Peter.

This will, written by my own hand, is signed, sealed and executed the twenty-sixth day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

25th March, 1855.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS. [SEAL.]

Witness:
Martha Custis Williams.
W. Eugene Webster.

The following gentlemen are the appraisers of the estate appointed by the Court: Gen. M. D. Corse, John W. Green, Geo. Johnson, Wm. H. Marbury and J. B. Daingerfield.

SHAKER LOVE.

The True Story of the Eloping Shakers, Ira R. Lawson and Eliza Van Valen.

[From the New York Sun.]

The courtship was one of long duration, and the sudden starting off was the result of a careful and deliberate study of the whole matter for days before it occurred. At the noon hour, when the family were assembled at the table, the couple announced it as their intention to leave the place which has for years been their home, that evening. Some surprise was manifested, but neither the heartfelt appeals of the brethren nor the heavy sobs and tears of the sisters could prevent the step from being taken; and at about eight o'clock that fine evening in June, Ira and Eliza, for such were their names, were called for by a Pittsfield carriage driver who had been previously engaged for the occasion, who drove them at once to the depot in Pittsfield, where they were soon met by the Rev. Mr. Waters of that place, who accompanied them to Albany. The two proceeded to the famous Stanwick Hall, where the preliminary arrangements were made, and a few guests invited into the spacious parlors, when, soon after the midnight hour, the Rev. Mr. Waters pronounced the words which made Ira R. Lawson and Eliza Van Valen husband and wife. Immediately after the ceremony Ira became conscience-stricken, and expressed it as his conviction that their marriage had better not be consummated, and that they had better return and take up their abode beneath the roof that for so many years had sheltered them. Eliza at first would not consent to such a course, but the kind words of Ira at last persuaded her that she had done wrong, and in exactly twenty-four hours from the time they left the village the same carriage was again seen coming up the street, and in it were seated the newly-married couple, dressed in the habiliments of the society they had disgraced, and bearing upon their countenances unmistakable signs of their repentance. They alighted and entered the large brick house where all the members reside. An explanation was had, the doors were thrown wide open, the fatted calf was killed, a grand feast was prepared, and the wayward couple were gladly welcomed to the fold from which they had so recently strayed, and to-day are living here, occupying the same positions that they have for years, and apparently as happy as they would have been had they remained among the Gentiles. The tender smiles and loving glances exchanged when in their daily walks they meet and pass each other show that their love is by no means frozen; but it is hardly probable that another occurrence like the one I have written of will ever have to be chronicled. The Rev. Mr. Waters confesses to having received the sum of fifteen dollars, besides his traveling expenses, for the labor performed by him, which shows that even Shakers sometimes pay good fees to men of the cloth whom they are obliged to call upon for services.

The Position of the Democracy.

[From the Boston Post.]

It is no new thing for Democrats to plant themselves on the Constitution. They have done it from the earliest days of our political history. It is nothing more that they profess to do now. Not only do they intend to hold fast by its authority as the sheet-anchor of safety now, but they are resolved to hold the Radicals to it also. The Democratic doctrine is, that the Constitution is the supreme law of the Union, to be respected and obeyed in all its parts. It is to be accepted as a whole, none of its provisions being ignored or distorted for partisan ends. The amendments being a part of the instrument, they possess equal authority with the original body. The whole is received by Democrats as the rule for the country in its federative capacity. It is precisely the same ground in respect to the amendments that was taken by Massachusetts Democrats two years ago. This being well established, we have but to address ourselves to the living questions of the hour. They are many and weighty, and demand the most serious thought. Radicalism prefers to evade them, and raise issues that are dead or irrelevant; but the Democracy will push on to the adjustment of what is urgent and alive. Both the State and National Democratic conventions will fully express this determination. They will take position on the Constitution as it is, and demand its just and equal enforcement throughout the Union. And on this unshaken basis they will advance to the removal of abuses in government, the restoration of sound principles of administration and the relief of a tax-ridden country.

FOREIGNERS.

PRINCE BISMARCK is so overwhelmed with letters, mostly from persons unknown, that, while at Varzin, he will only open those from relatives or particular friends.

PERSONS who were married during La Commune are remarried at present, and never fail to have a wedding-dinner, ball, and supper, as if they were married for the first time.

MR. WALLACE, who wagered $2,500 with Mr. Hampden that the earth is round, and of course won, recently brought an action against Hampden for libel, and received from a London jury a verdict of $2,000 damages.

A LITTLE vagrant boy, brought up in a London police court, in reply to questions, said: "I don't live nowheres. I ain't got no friends. I sleep at night under the showboard agin the Lyceum Theayter. Sometimes I gits under other boards."

THE Sacred College is reported to have been much occupied latterly with the consideration of who is to be successor to His Holiness Pius IX. According to the Italian Gazette, a majority of the College are decidedly in favor of a moderate cardinal who will inaugurate a new policy.

THE City of Paris is about to borrow $120,000,000 to complete all the new streets, &c., begun and left unfinished by the empire. On a ballot cast in the last municipal election these was written: "Down with the murderers of the people. The guillotine for Thiers and his friends."

TIMOTHY TRIMM, the once famous editor of the Petit Journal, the most largely circulated paper in Paris (it has had a daily sale of over 600,000 copies), recently died in the French capital. He was one of the liveliest small-talkers in Paris, and was reputed to have more acquaintance with all kinds of gossip than any man in France.

IT is related of the Count de Paris, the Orleanist candidate for the throne of France, that, while walking with his wife on the Boulevards of Paris, a dozen hacks in succession were hailed for their use; but the drivers, imagining them to be country folk, who were wont to haggle, refused to stop, and the couple were forced to plod home on foot.

A PROVINCIAL journal, *L' Union de l' Ouest*, says that Prince Napoleon, after being for three days at Havre *incog.*, left in consequence of an intimation that he would not be allowed to stay longer. The repeal of the laws of exile against members of dethroned dinasties is not thought by M. Thiers at all incompatible with the arrest and trial of Bonapartes who may assume to hold up their heads in France.

THE Emperor Alexander is the hero of the following anecdote: He was present at a collection in Paris for one of the hospitals. The plate was held out to him by an extremely pretty girl. As he gave his louis d'or he whispered, "Mademoiselle, this is for your bright eyes." The girl curtesied and presented the plate again. "What," said the Emperor, "More?" "Yes, sir," said she, "I now want something for the poor."

IT is said that during La Commune it was proposed to appoint a president of their meetings. The majority of them cried: "No, no! No president. That is an aristocratic title, contrary to equality and unworthy true republicans." "Then let us appoint a temporary delegate to the ex-presidency." "That's it! That's it! Let us appoint a temporary delegate to the ex-presidency." The temporary delegate to the ex-presidency was elected.

THE Hon. William Parsons, now in Paris, represents the story of destruction as greatly exaggerated. Paris is as beautiful as in its very best days. When we hear of the Tuileries and grand old buildings having been demolished, one ought to remember that this capital of wondrous resources has been adding and adding to its architectural treasures every hour for the last twenty years. One great structure destroyed no longer intercepts the view to a finer one behind.

THE Figaro says that a Bavarian General, Hartmann, whom the King of Bavaria had just made a Baron, was in his youth not only a Frenchman, but a French soldier. A native of the Palatinate, he entered the French army under Napoleon I, and served for ten years, gaining the Cross of the Legion of Honor. When the Palatinate returned under the crown of Bavaria, Hartmann enrolled himself under the Bavarian flag, and has now served under four sovereigns of that Kingdom.

A POOR woman in Belleville, whose son is a prisoner among the insurgents in Versailles, wrote to the ex-Empress (thinking she was still on the throne) to beg her to grant a pardon to the prisoner. The Empress replied: "Peace to the dead; they were not the guiltiest, and God has already judged them. I deeply regret, madame, to be of no use to your son. The right of pardon no longer belongs to me. Of all my past prerogatives it is the only one I regret. I can promise you only to pray for your son; this I will not fail to do."

AN extraordinary tragedy has just taken place at Tournus, Saone et Loire, France. A bailiff had gone to effect a seizure at the residence of a man named Gratien, when the latter barricaded himself inside, and, firing from a window, killed the officer and a *gendarme* who had accompanied him. The National Guard was called out to arrest him, and had to lay siege regularly to the house. Gratien at length, finding further resistance hopeless, blew out his brains, but not before he had mortally wounded one of the besiegers.

THE Catholic paper, the Univers, in commenting upon the debate on Rome in the French Assembly, says it is useless to disguise the fact that the cause of the temporal power is lost in that body. "All our hopes have been disappointed," it adds; "in the only nation upon which the Papacy could count the last support fails it. Humanly speaking, all is over. Fine speeches matter little; an equivocal vote means nothing. The important result—that which nearly all the papers have pointed out, that which will definitely encourage the spoliators of Rome—is the manifest disposition of the French Government and the Assembly, either from impotence or unwillingness, to do nothing for the Pope."

MR. JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, M. P., has written to the London Times in the terms following: "It may save some misconception as to the views or intentions of 'Nationalists,' with whose objects I sympathise, if you will kindly permit me to state, through your columns, that I have placed the following notice of motion on the paper, in accordance with the promise which I made during the discussion on the main principle of the Ballot bill: That this House do resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the expediency of instituting such a federal arrangement between the different portions of the United Kingdom as would enable Ireland, through an Irish Parliament, to legislate upon all matters of a purely Irish nature, while reserving to the Imperial Parliament complet control over all questions of an Imperial character. It is my intention to submit this resolution to the House of Commons at the earliest possible day of the session of 1872; and I am happy to say that it is likely to receive a considerable amount of general support."

THE London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says the rumor has gained wide circulation and credence in well-informed circles that a plan is under consideration by the Government of Prussia for the introduction into the German army of the system of purchase. Its chief advocate is understood to be General Blumenthal, who acted throughout the war in direct personal relations with the Crown Prince, and who, as a military administrator, is regarded as second only to the renowned Moltke. Among the German nobility and gentry, from whom the officers of regiments are generally taken, the notion is regarded with no little favor. They already possess and exercise rigidly the right of veto against any officer being brought into the regiment of whom they do not approve, so that the system would socially fit in better with oligarchical practice already existing in this respect than even with ours. The great recommendation it is supposed to have in the eyes of the Government is that of economy in providing a system of retirements, which otherwise will have to be met by very serious additional taxation.

THE Princess of Wales no longer walks with the very perceptible limp which was so fashionable during one or two seasons, and, as a matter of course, the "Alexandra limp" is disappearing from fashionable circles. The step which has come in its stead has not yet been dignified with a name, and they will certainly be bold persons who venture to give it a suitable definition. Any one who visits the picture galleries and other places where ladies congregate cannot fail to notice the "business-like swing" with which the fairer and so-called weaker sex move about from place to place. "Yard-measuring" is the term which gardeners apply to a step of the same description; and the pacing of a gardener as he measures off his onion and carrot beds is a faithful representation of that which has superseded the limp. Very probably the new fashion is one of the many innovations which have followed the war. Much has been written of the splendid marching swing of the Prussian infantry; and, since there are "Uhlan Galops" and "Uhlan Quadrilles," why should there not as well be the Bismarck quickstep, to be practised especially by the ladies?

GERMAIN BONHEUR, a half-brother of Rosa Bonheur, and a former pupil of Gerome, was a gallant soldier in the cause of France, until captured at Sedan, after which he escaped, and returned to his home in a pitiful condition. Young, enthusiastic, and visionary, he was induced to join the Communists, and at the fall of Paris he was arrested by the Versaillists, and would have been severely dealt with but for the intercession of his family. He is now free, and, it is to be hoped, cured of his agrarian follies. The report that Auguste Bonheur, brother of Rosa Bonheur, has been sent to Belle Isle for his participation in the schemes of the Commune is wholly unfounded. He has never had anything to do with the Communists. He lives very quietly near Versailles, and has so much of his sister's artistic genius that many connoisseurs prefer his pictures to hers. Juliette Bonheur, now Madame Peyrout, shows fine talent, but does little on account of her domestic duties. Isidore, a second brother, is a very promising sculptor. Rosa Bonheur herself, having acquired a handsome independence, resides near Fontainebleau, and does very little work. She makes studies constantly, but rarely finishes anything.

☞ On the 16th of July last, a Mr. Hunley, living near Havana, Ill., got a beard of rye in his mouth, under his tongue, where it has remained ever since, causing him severe suffering. It is the opinion of physicians that it will finally work out under his chin.

SENSE AND SENTIMENT.

There's no God dare wrong a worm.—[Emerson.

If you are God's wise men the world will count you fools.

Death is the dropping of the flower that the fruit may swell.

What is virtue but a medicine, and vice but a wound?—[Hooker.

The childhood shows the man, as morning shows the day.—[Milton.

To be dextrous in danger is a virtue, but to court danger is a weakness.

Eternal life is spiritual substance, present and incident to the possessor.—[E. H. Chapin.

Many a word at random spoken,
May soothe or wound the heart that's broken.—[Scott.

The mere learning of languages is like expending one's money for handsome purses.—[J. P. Richter.

If you have been tempted to evil, fly from it; it is not falling into the water, but lying in it, that drowns.

Never owe any man more than you are able to pay, and allow no man to owe you more than you are able to lose.

Woe to the physician who does not do his best for the beggar, just as for the millionaire!—Edward Everett Hale.

Real happiness is cheap enough, yet how dearly are we in the habit of paying for its counterfeit.—[Hosea Ballou.

I don't believe any one knows the sweetness of the promises who underrates the sanctity of the precept.—[J. H. Evans.

Without a belief in personal immortality religion surely is like an arch resting on one pillar, like a bridge ending in an abyss.

Sense shines with a double luster when it is set in humility. An able and yet humble man, is a jewel worth a kingdom.—[Penn.

The Philistine did not acquire Samson's strength by capturing his hair, and the secret of genius is not secured by gazing on its clothes.

Some men make a great flourish about always doing what they believe to be right, but always manage to believe that is right which is for their own interests.

He who begins by loving Christianity better than truth, will proceed by loving his own sect or church better than Christianity, and end by loving himself better than all.—[Coleridge.

Instruct me right in the faith which, being the best of all, may produce the good things by means of words and action. My heart wishes that I may know Thee, thou Wise!—[Zend Avesta.

Human work, to be effectual, must be the result of clear thinking. It is true that much of the labor of life is performed with comparatively little thought, but it is not less the result of thought!

He that speaketh against his own reason, speaks against his own conscience, and therefore it is certain no man serves God with a good conscience who serves Him against his reason.—[Jeremy Taylor.

Ignorance does not simply deprive us of advantages; it leads us to work our own misery. It is not merely a vacuum, void of knowledge, but a plenum of positive errors, continually productive of unhappiness.—[Samuel Bailey.

There is a perennial nobleness, and even sacredness, in work. Were he never so benighted, forgetful of his high calling, there is always hope in a man that actually and earnestly works; in idleness alone is there perpetual despair.

All the cares of the day ought to be laid aside with our clothes. None of them must be carried to bed with us; and in this respect, custom may obtain very great power over the thoughts. It is a destructive practice to study in bed, and read till one falls asleep.

A man will never be just to others who is not just to himself, and the first requisite of that justice is, that he should look every obligation, every engagement, every duty in the face. This applies as much to money as to more serious affairs, and as much to nations as to men.

Notwithstanding the impression held in society with reference to the so-called "enterprise" of the day, whereby men suddenly grow rich and influential, it is nevertheless true that no man can make or retain a good and useful position in life without possessing the habits of punctuality and temperance.

There is no greater mistake, (says an eminent divine,) than to suppose that Christians can impress the world by agreeing with it. No! it is no conformity that we want; it is not being able to beat the world in its own way; but it is to stand apart from and above it, and to produce the impression of a holy and a separate life; this only can give us a true Christian power.

A poor woman kept a strawberry plant in a broken pot in her window. It grew and flourished finely, and when a friend congratulated her on the promise of fruit, she replied, "Ah, it is not for the fruit I keep it. I am too poor to keep any living creature, but it is a great comfort to me to have that plant, for I know it can live only by the power of God, and to see it live and grow from day to day tells me that God is near."

If a man begins to forget that he is a social being, a member of a body, and that the only truths which can avail him anything, the only truths which are worthy objects of his philosophical search, are those which are equally true for every man, which he must proclaim, as far as he can to every man, from the proudest sage to the meanest outcast, he enters, I believe, into a lie and helps forward the dissolution of that society of which he is a member.—[C. Kingsley.

I sometimes go musing along the street to see how few people there are whose faces look as though any joy had come down and sung in their souls. I can see the lines of thought, and of care, and of fear,—money lines, shrewd, grasping lines,—but how few happy lines! The rarest feeling that ever lights the human face in the contentment of a loving soul. Sit for an hour on the steps of the exchange in Wall street, and you will behold a drama which is better than a thousand theaters, for all the actors are real.—Beecher.

Shoddy will not wear. Reputation will never answer for character. No other way is open to a man except to pay the demanded price for the solid gold. "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." There are numbers of men who, going down under the illusion that they escape detection, that their frauds in literature, in religion, in business, could never be detected, and that character could be conveniently dispensed with, give, as Beecher terms it, "illustrious instances of How God's government grinds up fools."

In every city, remarks the Morning Star, are men who believe that deception is an absolute necessity to success in business. They accept the lower maxims of trade as truths which they can safely take into their hearts and their business. But in the long run the low aims and maxims break them down—tradesmen finds himself carrying too large a load—too much business on slender credit—but instead of contracting his business, coming down modestly to his level, he attempts to increase the deception by endeavoring to inflate still further his credit.

One of the deadliest things is dreaminess, sleepiness. A Christian readily falls into this state. I notice it even in the public congregation. Very often the whole service is gone through mechanically. That same dreaminess falls upon many professors and abides with them, and instead of praising God more and more, it is as much as ever they can do to keep up the old strain—and barely that. Let us shake ourselves from all such sleep. Surely, if there were any service in which a man should be altogether and wholly awake, it is praising and magnifying God. A sleepy seraph before the throne of Jehovah, or a cherub nodding during sacred song, it were ridiculous to imagine. And shall such an insult to the majesty of heaven be seen on earth? No! Let us say to all that is within us, "Awake! awake!"—[Spurgeon.

COMING OVER.

Royal and Imperial Emigration to America.

[From the World.]

Before the battle of Sedan Mr. Richard Schell was in treaty for the sale of the Jumel estate of 160 acres to the Emperor Napoleon, who was desirous of establishing a *pied-a-terre* in this country as the safest retreat from the political earthquakes of Europe. The great French catastrophe which transmuted that potentate into the exile of Chiselhurst alone prevented the consummation of Mr. Schell's enterprise. The Emperor lost not only the sinews of war but those of peace, and, needing to cut his coat according to his cloth, he now seeks among us for a possession commensurate with his diminished fortune.

It is understood that Mr. Sam. L. M. Barlow, who recently purchased the magnificent Burton-Kennard estate at Glen Cove, has offered it to his ex-Majesty for "a song"—we will say for something over M'lle Nilsson's receipts for one of her ditties.

The question of royal and imperial emigration was fully discussed at a *recherche* breakfast given on the 10th of July by Mr. James McHenry at his country-seat of Oak Grove, near London, to Napoleon and Eugenie, the other guests being ex-Queen Christine of Spain, and her husband the duke of Riauzares. On that occasion the ex-Emperor offered to turn over Mr. Schell's proposal to the Dowager Queen of Spain, whose wealth is fabulous, while Mr. McHenry, commissioned to find a more moderate investment for the author of the Life of Cæsar, pitched upon Mr. Barlow's recent acquisition as the most suitable one for the illustrious recluse. Photographs of it are on their way to Europe, and should they do but half justice to the lovely spot in question, we may yet see the ex-Empress Eugenie at Saratoga before taking possession of her new residence in the fall. Whether the visit which Mr. N. Davidson, the agent of the Rothschilds in the City of Mexico who supplied the French troops with money during their occupation of that capital, is now paying to Mr. Barlow at Glen Cove has anything to do with this new imperial speculation is more than we are prepared to assert. But the long sojourn of Napoleon's uncle, the ex-King of Spain, at Bordentown, after the defeat of Waterloo, as well the naturalization of the Murats in Florida, seems to mark our country as the traditional retreat of the Bonaparte family.

It is understood that Mr. Schell is to receive $4,000,000 for the Jumel property from ex-Queen Christine, while Mr. Barlow only asks a tithe or so of that sum—say $500,000—for the future residence of the imperial exiles.

Death of Mrs. Robert Dale Owen.

[From the Evansville Journal, Aug. 15.]

We learn with regret that on Friday evening last, Mrs. Mary Jane Owen, wife of Hon. Robert Dale Owen, breathed her last at her home in New Harmony, after an illness of little more than a week. Her remains were followed to the grave on Sunday by nearly all the citizens of New Harmony, by whom she was held in the very highest esteem. This estimable lady was loved for her deeds of kindness and charity as well as admired for her strength of mind and literary acquirements. Her husband will have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in this, his greatest bereavement.

☞ At the recent review at Wimbledon, England, "the smallness of the men, their juvenile appearance, and their wretched chests, were matters of common talk in the camp."